

BLUEPRINT for ACTION

June, 1998



***East Gateway Community
Blueprint for Action
Planning Department***

City of Albuquerque

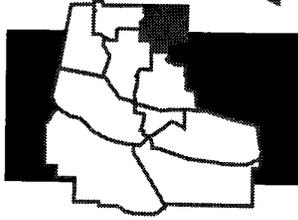
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Acknowledgments....

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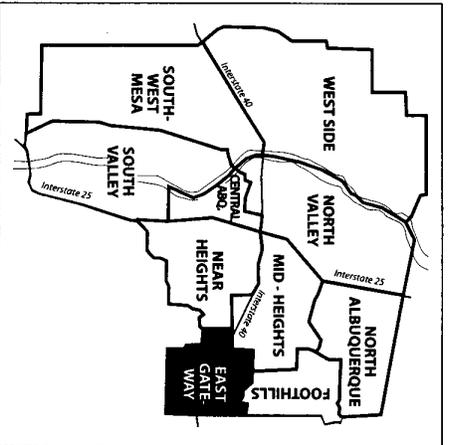
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Albuquerque's Community Planning Areas

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Executive Summary

Introduction

City of Albuquerque Strategic Planning Process

City of Albuquerque 5-Year Goals and the East Gateway Community Conditions

Executive Summary

The East Gateway Planning Area encompasses 10.8 square miles of southeastern Albuquerque. The study area is bisected by Interstate 40 extending east-west across the area, providing the primary connection from the East Mountain Area to the City of Albuquerque, as well as a primary link from the western portion of the City. This community is the eastern entrance, or “gateway”, to the City, and the topography of the community changes from the rolling foothills east of Tramway Boulevard to the relatively flat mesa west of Tramway. The Tijeras Arroyo, Interstate 40 and Central Avenue are located in a single corridor through Tijeras Canyon and split at the eastern edge of the community. These major features create three geographically separate areas, the Four Hills neighborhood south of the Tijeras Arroyo, the neighborhoods and businesses that bracket Central Avenue, and neighborhoods north of Interstate 40. There are twenty-nine neighborhood associations in this community, representing about half of the community’s geographic area.

This blueprint is both a profile of the East Gateway today and a statement of community goals, desires, and ambitions. It establishes a

vision for the future and outlines a course of action to achieve that vision. In order to assist the community in establishing this vision, planners created a citizen committee and hosted several public meetings. The public participation process is described in detail later in this document.

Community input has identified East Gateway’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The planning area’s views, open space, trail system, entertainment, and neighborhood associations are some of its strengths.

Area weaknesses include lack of quality housing in the South Los Altos area, the absence of facilities for seniors, lack of adequate community centers for youth, abundance of mobile homes and absence of an elementary school site south of Central Avenue.

Major citywide issues threaten the quality of life in East Gateway. Growing crime, especially among youth is a major concern, homeless/transient population, and deteriorating development all compromise the community’s stability.

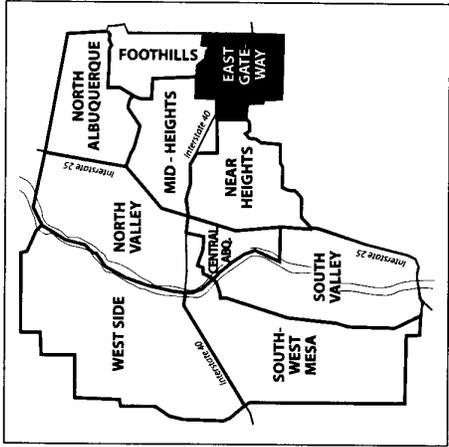
Opportunities to improve community life lie in the community’s strengths, weaknesses and threats. The major issues that are identified as weaknesses and those issues that threaten the community as a whole can be addressed by drawing on the powerful resource of concerned planning area residents. The strong neighborhood associations, business community and civic groups can help combat the planning area’s social and physical deterioration.

After identifying and examining East Gateway issues, the Community Partnership chose to begin work on two major issues:

- **Affordable Housing, Rehabilitation and Code Enforcement:** The community partnership has identified the provision of affordable housing, rehabilitation and code enforcement as important issues, especially in the South Los Altos neighborhood. There is a strong desire to provide an affordable alternative to the older, substandard mobile homes in this area. Also, by rehabilitating homes and aggressively enforcing housing codes, other neighborhood threats such as drug trafficking and associated crimes may be reduced.
 - **Facilities for Youth and Seniors:** The planning area is in need of additional facilities for youth and senior citizens. Currently, there are six elementary schools in the planning area, however, none exists south of Central Avenue from Wyoming Boulevard to the eastern edge of the planning area. In addition, the youth residing in the Singing Arrow area utilize an undersized portable building for their community center. The planning area has no Senior Center, and centers in the adjoining Community Planning areas are not close by.
- The Community Blueprint will be updated regularly. It is an evolving document that can be used by City Council, the City Administration, and the public to help them make decisions about allocating resources most effectively.



Introduction



Albuquerque's Community Planning Areas

based public involvement in planning. Nine are City-staffed, while the South Valley effort is led by Bernalillo County.

Community Partnerships made up of city councillors, city government staff, representatives from public schools, neighborhoods, businesses, institutions and others were formed in the communities to assess community conditions, and prioritize and address community issues. With city staff assistance, the partnerships design approaches and solutions which build on their communities' assets, network to find public and private resources, and work to accomplish needed changes to city planning, policy-making, and spending for projects and programs in their community planning areas.

The Public Works Department, Family and Community Services Department, and the Capital Implementation Program's Parks, Open Space and Trails section each have their own community planner to help coordinate sub-area planning and implementation. Interagency coordination is further facilitated through a government response team comprised of representatives from the Mayor's Office, City Council Office, and City Departments.

The East Gateway Planning Partnership

The East Gateway Partnership formed in July, 1996. Membership includes the District 9 Councillor, the principal of Manzano High

School, and representatives from city neighborhood associations. One of the main functions of the Partnership is to think in broad terms regarding the community. The Partnership strives to look at the "big picture" and somewhat longer range issues involving the entire community. As such, the Partnership continues to invite area residents, city staff, and other informed groups to the meetings in order to be better informed of the larger issues.

The Partnership spent the first half of their initial year identifying community strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats, discussing their desires for the community's future, and choosing priorities to tackle. The East Gateway Partnership identified two priority issues and has already begun working on solutions. The priority issues and recommendations are discussed at the end of this blueprint.

Blueprint Contents

This blueprint is one of nine. It presents an analysis of current conditions in the East Gateway Community, identifies priority issues, and suggests recommendations. The document is divided into three main sections:

1. Significant community conditions (Key Findings) are summarized under each of the City's seven goals in order to establish baseline measures that can be used to

Overview of Community-Based Planning:

In order to provide more effective planning and service delivery, and to enhance the sense of unique identity in each community throughout the city, the Community-Based Planning Program was initiated. In 1993-94, public workshops were held which asked participants to define the geographic boundaries of their community and to identify its notable features. Based on this information, the metro area was divided, for planning purposes, into ten distinct communities. A community planner was assigned to each community to facilitate broad-

evaluate community progress.

2. The Community Profile is divided up into nine categories such as history and development, transportation and infrastructure, and commercial, business, and job development. Community conditions are analyzed under each category, including Key Findings & Recommended actions.

Categorizing the community conditions in this manner will help identify the capital improvement and service priorities in the community, suggest the roles of participants in implementation, and direct future coordination among City and other agencies.

3. Priority issues and recommendations, based on the Community Profile analysis, are presented. The Partnership played a major role in identifying the priority issues and is supportive of the recommendations.

The Blueprint uses a variety of sources to identify the issues including:

- The Community Planning Partnership
- Youth planning meetings organized by the Office of Neighborhood Coordination
- Youth planning meetings organized by the Cultural and Recreation Department

- Community meetings for the HUD 5-Year Plan

- Special Purpose Workshops (sector plans, CPTED, etc.)

- Many City documents including: *Albuquerque Progress Report*, *Sustainability Indicator Report*, and *Area Sector Plans*

- City staff field observations

Because information is taken from many sources, it should be interpreted with caution. For example, census data may have been compiled by tract, block group, or extrapolation methods. Also, some of the information came from pure observation with no supporting data. Nonetheless, we believe the major points derived from the analyses are useful.

How Can The Blueprint Be Used?

...to plan

The Blueprint is intended to provide a basis for actions which can improve the quality of life. It provides the baseline data needed to understand where we are now, the trends which explain how we arrived here, and recommends ways to effect change in the community. It can be used to evaluate conditions, generate discus-

sion, and propose solutions to the issues identified. A step further for the Blueprint and Community Planning will be to "zoom in" on an area or neighborhood in need of a more specific development plan.

The Blueprints can be revised and expanded to develop Community Area Plans. The Community Area Plans can serve as building blocks for revising and updating the City/County Comprehensive Plan. Common issues, strengths and opportunities in all nine Blueprints could lead to city and region-wide policies, and help inform development of the Capital Implementation Program.

...to budget

The Blueprint contains the community's needs, desires, values and dreams and could be used as a guide by public officials and other policy makers in their near-term efforts to improve the social and physical environment in the community. Using the Blueprint as a budgeting tool would be one way of focusing budget emphasis on citizen perspectives.

The Blueprints are intended to be updated periodically and may have individual components updated more frequently. If you have questions or want to participate in planning for the community, call your Community Planner at 924-3860.



City of Albuquerque's Strategic Planning Process

Community Blueprint as Part of City of Albuquerque's Strategic Planning Process

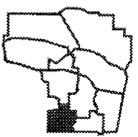
The City of Albuquerque is charged with providing quality service to its citizens. This objective is getting harder to achieve, however, as the gap between the demand for service and lagging growth in budgetary resources to provide the service continues to grow wider. For this reason the City of Albuquerque has embarked on a significant effort to improve service quality by drafting a Strategic Management Plan dated January 22, 1998. The Plan suggests some strategies for how city departments can improve conditions in the city by:

- developing a current and thorough understanding of community and customer conditions and trends
- translating that knowledge into effective and efficient programs that improve those conditions
- measuring results of programs for their effectiveness

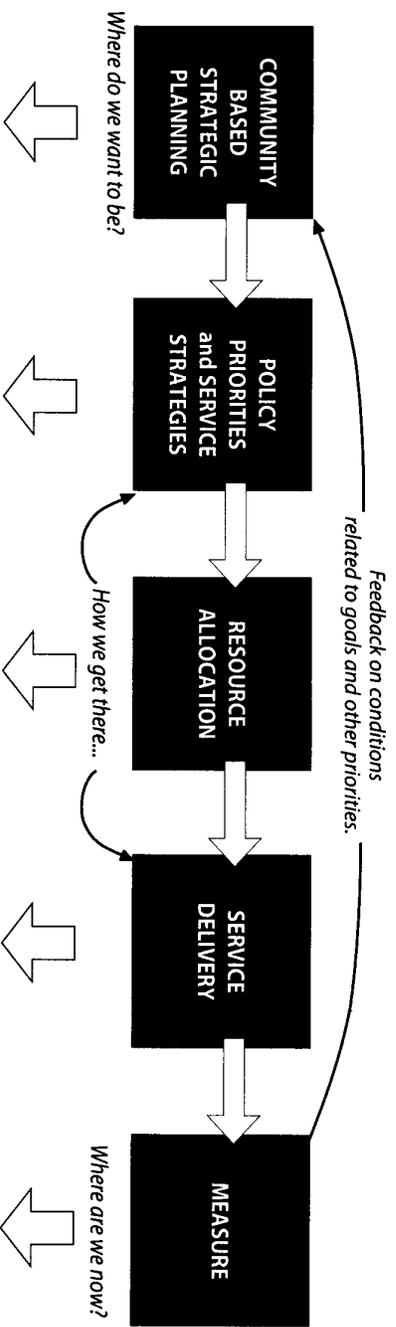
The Community Blueprints have made an attempt to accomplish the first two objectives by developing a profile of community conditions and suggesting recommended actions to improve those conditions. Community Planners

will work with the Office of Management and Operations Improvement and community partnerships on quantitative measures to determine if community conditions improve as a result of the City's actions.

The following graph shows how the Community Planning effort fits in with the City of Albuquerque's Strategic Planning Process to track progress toward improved service to the citizens of Albuquerque. □



Strategic Planning in the City of Albuquerque – Vision in Action Process



PROCESS performed by	KEY ACTORS who develop	PRODUCTS using these	TOOLS
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COMMUNITY BASED STRATEGIC PLANNING <i>Where do we want to be?</i>	POLICY PRIORITIES and SERVICE STRATEGIES	RESOURCE ALLOCATION <i>How we get there...</i>	SERVICE DELIVERY	MEASURE <i>Where are we now?</i>
Shared Vision (lead) Community Partnerships EPC Neighborhood Coalitions	Mayor City Council	Mayor City Council	City Departments Other Service Providers	Indicators Progress Commission (lead) Community Partnerships
Recommended 5-year Goals, based on community conditions.	Adopt 5-year Goals. Adopt Service Strategies. Adopt Annual Objectives.	Develop and propose budget. Amend and pass budget.	Service implementation.	Goal Progress Sustainability Progress Community Profiles (in Blueprints)
Goals Roundtable (2 years) Goals Forum (4 years)	Community Blueprints Public Hearings Service Strategy Reviews Annual Priority Obj Resolution	Departmental Proposals Public Hearings	Service Delivery Plans	Goal Progress Indicators Sustainability Indicators Citizen Satisfaction Survey Community Blueprints



City of Albuquerque 5-Year Goals and the East Gateway Community Conditions

The City of Albuquerque adopted the following seven City Goals in 1994. They are used to set one-year objectives for City Government and to organize annual budget requests. They are also used as the basis for performance review documented in the Albuquerque Progress Report, one of the City's primary evaluation tools.

The Community Blueprints for Action organize the key findings about each of Albuquerque's Community Planning Areas under these city-wide goals. This will help establish baseline measures of community conditions that can be used to evaluate community progress.

GOAL 1: Enhance the basic social contract by enhancing the lives of youth and seniors, supporting the family, fostering and maintaining stable neighborhoods and providing affordable housing.

- East Gateway has the third lowest proportion of owner-occupied housing (11,763 or 56.5%) among Albuquerque Communities.
- Thirty-nine percent (3002 units) of East Gateway housing (3002 units) is renter occupied where rent exceeds 30% of income.
- There are 1,634 (24%) female heads of household with children younger than 18 years of age (third highest).
- Youth facilities and programs are needed especially in the South Los Altos/ Singing Arrow neighborhoods.
- About 35% of poor individuals are children under 18 years of age.
- There is no elementary school south of Central Avenue.
- The City currently funds no alcohol/drug treatment programs in this planning area.
- 4,572 (10%) are over the age of 65. This is the fourth highest proportion among the community planning areas.

• There is currently no senior center in the planning area.

- There are no public housing facilities for senior citizens.

GOAL 2: Improve public safety services

- East Gateway people identified crime and safety as the single-most important issue in the planning area.
- In 1995, 245 people were arrested for DWI.
- 191, people were arrested for drug/narcotic violations (midrange among the 10 planning areas).
- 860 arrests for Burglaries/breaking and entering (midrange among the 10 planning areas).
- 53 drive by shootings (midrange among the 10 planning areas).
- There was one gang-related homicide (sixth highest among 10 planning areas).
- There were 95 incidents of violent crime (midrange among the 10 planning areas).
- Youth indicate a strong concern with gang related activity, especially safety walking to

and from school.

GOAL 3: For infrastructure, equitably balance new construction, maintenance and repair

- East Gateway Community input has indicated a need for better park design, development and construction.

GOAL 4: Achieve sustainable development, and balanced development and redevelopment, including infill development.

- Vacant land is 24% of the area, or 2,010 acres.

GOAL 5: Increase environmental protection and resource conservation.

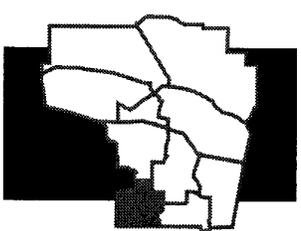
- Gasoline stations are the main contributors to stationary source air pollutants in East Gateway.

GOAL 6: Adopt and pursue implementation of an economic vitality strategy.

- Of the working age population, 23,880 or 92% are in the labor force (ranks sixth out of ten planning areas).
- 1,534 or about 6% are unemployed (sixth highest).
- There are 29 neighborhood/business organizations in the planning area.

GOAL 7: Foster the expression and appreciation of Albuquerque's cultures.

- Area neighborhoods and businesses join together annually celebrating their cooperative spirit.



**The East Gateway
Community Profile**

[Goal 4] Achieve sustainable development, and balanced development and redevelopment, including infill development.



Carnue Sire Photo

The East Gateway Community straddles Interstate 40 between Wyoming and the foothills of the Sandias and Manzanos. With a total population of over 48,262, this community is the eastern entrance, or “gateway”, to the City, and the topography of the community changes from the rolling foothills east of Tramway to the relatively flat mesa west of Tramway. Three dominant features of the community – Tijeras Arroyo, and Historic Route 66 or Central Avenue which is important to the area’s history and identity, and Interstate 40 – converge through

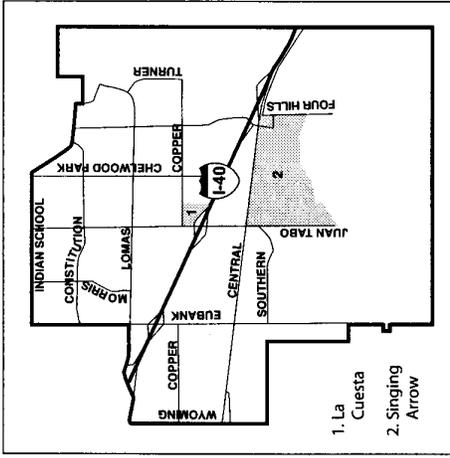
the canyon, then separate, dividing the community into three distinct areas.

Paleo-Indian communities in Tijeras Canyon were established about 900 years ago. Over 60 prehistoric sites have been identified east of the city limit. Other occupants of the canyon have included Apache Indians in the 17th and 18th centuries followed by Spanish settlers. Vestiges of the corrals and irrigation structures built to accommodate the agricultural pursuits of the Spanish families remain on the slopes of the Tijeras Arroyo.

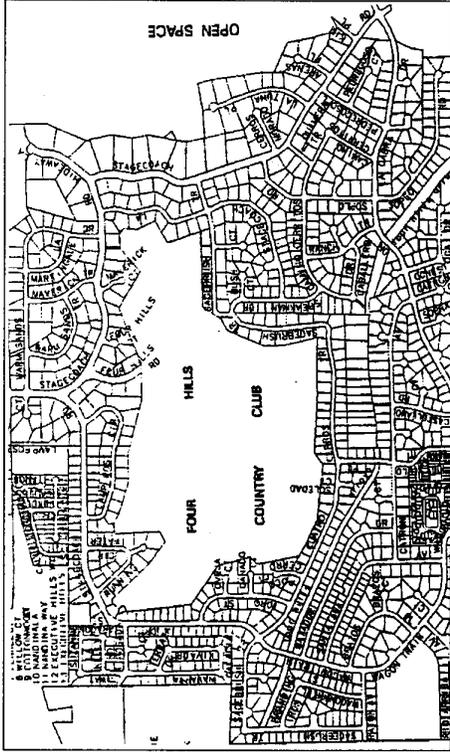
The first subdivisions in the foothills north of Central Avenue were platted in the late 1940s. These subdivisions built out slowly over four decades, with no significant development until a special assessment district was put in place to pay for the roads, utility lines, and other infrastructure necessary to support a neighborhood.

Although platting of community subdivisions began as early as 1939, little development occurred on the mesa east of the State Fairgrounds until after 1945. In the late 1950s, development began in earnest. The first home in Four Hills Village was completed in 1957. Large lots, rolling hills, great views, proximity to the mountains, and a golf course all made Four Hills Village the premier new neighborhood of its era.

Development, spreading east from established Albuquerque, occurred first along



East Gateway Sector Development Plans



Four Hills Subdivision

Central Avenue. Much of the development along this portion of Central included motels and other tourist service business. After the construction of I-40, development along Central Avenue slowed, and today the Central Avenue commercial strip contains some neighborhood shopping and small businesses, as well as several manufactured housing dealerships. Industrial land uses also exist in the area, primarily south of Central Avenue and west of Eubank.

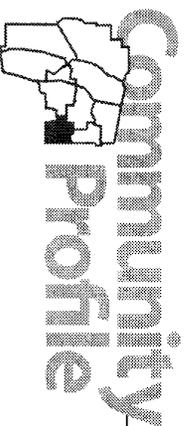
Neighborhoods adjacent to Central Avenue began developing around 1960, and residential construction has continued as both new subdivisions and established-area infill. In the 1970s apartment and townhouse development occurred on the land zoned for higher-density housing, and the population of the area doubled between 1970 and 1980.

Much of the land area of the community remains vacant even today. Infill projects such as those in the Four Hills area are developing. New

single family developments are now being built in the Willow Subdivision in the southern portion of the planning area. This new development adds population needed to support the commercial enterprises that serve the community. Future plans include additional single-family residences, apartments and commercial/industrial development.

There are two adopted plans within the East Gateway Community that serve as guides for development. These are: La Cuesta, adopted in 1982 and Singing Arrow in 1983. These plans provide policies, regulations and project proposals for specific areas of the community.

More recently the area on both sides of Interstate 40, east of Eubank has become a major "power center" with a full range of retail and discount warehouse/retail businesses. (Source: Albuquerque's Environmental Story and oral history.) □



People and Demographics

[Goal 1] Enhance the basic social contract by enhancing the lives of youth and seniors, supporting the family, fostering and maintaining stable neighborhoods and providing affordable housing.

Population: Total population (1990) 48,262 Projected Population: (Source: Urban Growth Projections, Planning Dept.) Total population (1995) 51,870 Total population (2000) 52,612 Total population (2005) 52,606	Income: City's median family income \$35,646 Persons in the East Gateway community who earn about this amount (46%) 22% Employment: Unemployment rate 5% Welfare / Poverty: Persons living in poverty 11% Poverty rate in South Los Altos 30% Poverty single female households 12% Persons >65 living in poverty 10% Households receiving public assistance 5%
Age: < 5 years of age 8% 5-17 years of age 18% 18-64 years of age 64% >65 years of age 10% Ethnicity: White 66% Hispanic 26% Black 3% Native American 2.5% Asians 2.2% Education: High school graduate or higher 81% Bachelors degree or higher 24%	Households by Type: Married-couple families 75% Single-female headed households 17% Unrelated individuals 16%

Demographics: The following are demographics for the East Gateway Community. The data represents both the City and County jurisdictions within the community. (Source: 1990 Census)

Demographics

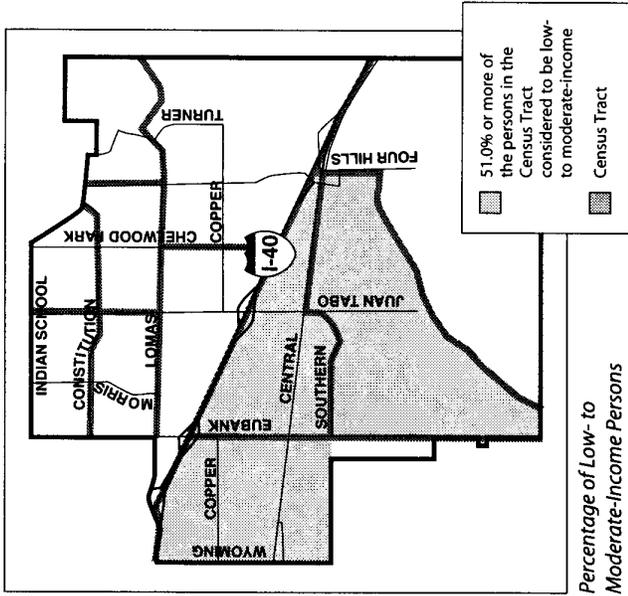
The East Gateway Planning area has 48,262 residents, approximately 11% of the citywide total.

Age

Of the residents of the area, 26% are children under the age of eighteen; 8% are under 5, and 18% are between 5 and 17 years of age. Residents over 65 years of age constitute about 10% of the population, in the middle range for all planning areas.

Ethnicity

The ethnic composition of East Gateway is about 66% White and about 26% Hispanic. Blacks comprise 3.3% and Native Americans constitute over 2.5%, the third highest proportion for both groups. Asians make up 2.2%, which is also the third highest proportion among community planning areas.



below the poverty level number 1,839. Of all persons over 65 years of age, almost 10% are below the poverty level (454). Compared to the other planning areas, the East Gateway is not extreme in its needs indicators. However, the number of children under 5 years of age is 3,996, and school age children number about 8,879. Given the relatively high proportion of single female headed households with children, and the relatively high rate of juvenile violent crime, it is prudent to examine the extent of need for child care and after school and summer activities.

Citywide, single female headed households comprise 17.6% of all households. In East Gateway, they comprise 15%, the third lowest rate in the city. Of the families with children under 18 years of age, 80% are married couple families; and about 15% are families headed by single females (2nd lowest in city). Of the 3,214 children under 5 years of age, 10% live in poverty. There are 186 households (12%) below poverty level which are headed by single females.

Schools and Recreational Services

There are currently six elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school in the planning area. Community input has indicated a need for an elementary school site south of Central, as area students must attend an elementary school outside the planning area. This is extremely important due to additional single family housing developments planned in the area, such as Willow wood subdivision Phase II. There are two

Family, Children and Youth, and Education – Poverty Levels

Health indicators typically correlate with poverty levels. Of the East Gateway area residents, 5,239 (11%) live in poverty (sixth in the city). However, a disproportionate amount live in the South Los Altos area. In this area, 30% live below the poverty level. About 35% of poor individuals are children under 18 years of age. In the middle range for all planning areas, 964 (5%) of households, receive public assistance income. Of single female headed households, only 186 or 12% live in poverty. Of these households, about 78% (138) have children under the age of 18. The proportion is high, but not the number. (Source: HSNA) Children in the planning area who live

Family/Household Structure

Of all families living in this area, 75% are married couple families. The area's households headed by single females account for 17%, and unrelated individuals account for 16% (7,752) of the area's population.

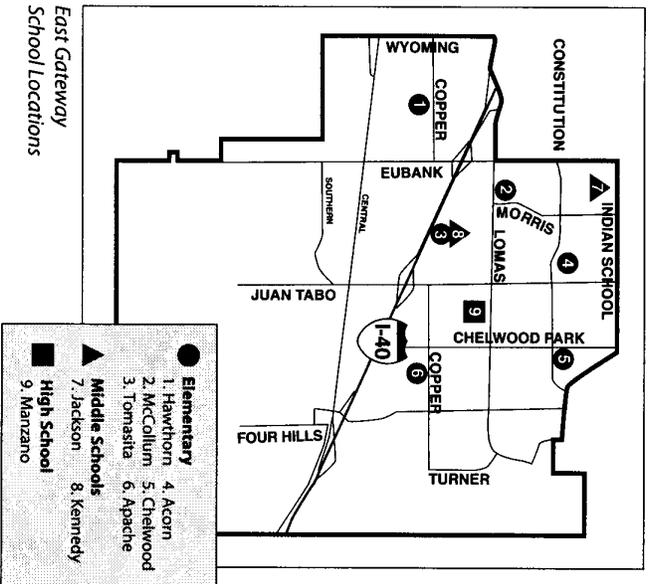
Educational Levels

About 12% of residents in the planning area (3,830) have not graduated from high school. About 31% are high school graduates, 26% have some post secondary education (the second highest proportion), and another 24% are college graduates. (Source: Human Services Needs Assessment – HSNA)

community centers (Singing Arrow and Jeanne Bellamah Shelter Center), which provide services for children. According to records kept by these centers, over 400 school age children are regularly served in these programs. The HUD plan will provide funding for expansion of the Singing Arrow Community Center. These funds will supplement CDBG funds currently allocated for this purpose and funding anticipated in the CIP.

The South Los Altos area has one of the highest mobility rates (residents moving into and out of area housing) among elementary schools and also has the greatest number of free lunch recipients. (Source: *Family and Community Service Maps*). Young people need more recreational services. There is a growing problem with youth gang activities and at-risk youth linked to the changing family structure of unsupervised (latch-key) children, and single-parent families. The City Department of Family and Community Services allocated funds to improve student retention. More specifically, "at-risk" 9th graders at Manzano High-school were targeted in a truancy program aimed to improve and enhance their academic performance.

Additionally, the City along with Consensus Planning, Inc., has been nationally recognized for the youth recreation needs assessment. This effort was developed and conducted last year among 600 middle-school students, and offered new insight and strategies in service delivery.



Public Services for Children and Youth

1. Early Intervention: the City will recruit low-income families for participation in the Early Head Start Program

2. Child Care and Child Development Services: The City will provide full day, year around child care and child development services for 40 children each at Hawthorne and Tomasita Elementary schools. In addition, the City will make space available to the Head Start Program for up to 60 children at the General Bradley public housing project in the South Los Altos neighborhood. The annual investment in the operation of the City centers will be about \$320,000 per year, with an estimated commitment

of \$1,600,000 in City administered child development services over the five years of the HUD plan. The City will provide space at General Bradley as an in-kind contribution to the Head Start Program.

3. Community Recreation Centers: There is a small recreation center in the East Gateway area (Singing Arrow) and a "shelter center" at Jeanne Bellamah Park.

4. School-Based Services: Through the Middle School Cluster Initiative Program, the City anticipates providing a total of approximately \$42,000 annually to elementary schools located in the planning area, including Acoma, Chelwood, Apache, McCollum, Tomasita, and Hawthorne Elementary schools. Over the five years of the

designed to meet the needs of children with disabilities. After-school care is offered at Chelwood and Apache Elementaries by Campfire.

6. Child Nutrition Services: There are 13 summer lunch program sites located in the planning area, providing an estimated 6,300 breakfasts and 29,000 lunches to lower-income children. The estimated annual cost of child nutrition services in the planning area is \$73,200 with projected expenditures of \$366,000 over the life of the plan.

7. Gang Intervention: The planning area is one of the areas in which there is a storefront office for gang intervention/prevention activities provided under contract by Youth Development, Inc. This storefront office serves the Southeast Heights as a whole. The estimated investment in these activities is \$196,000 annually, or about \$982,000 over the life of the plan. The only currently available statistical indicators of substance abuse problems are crime data. This data indicates that the planning area has a moderate problem with sub-

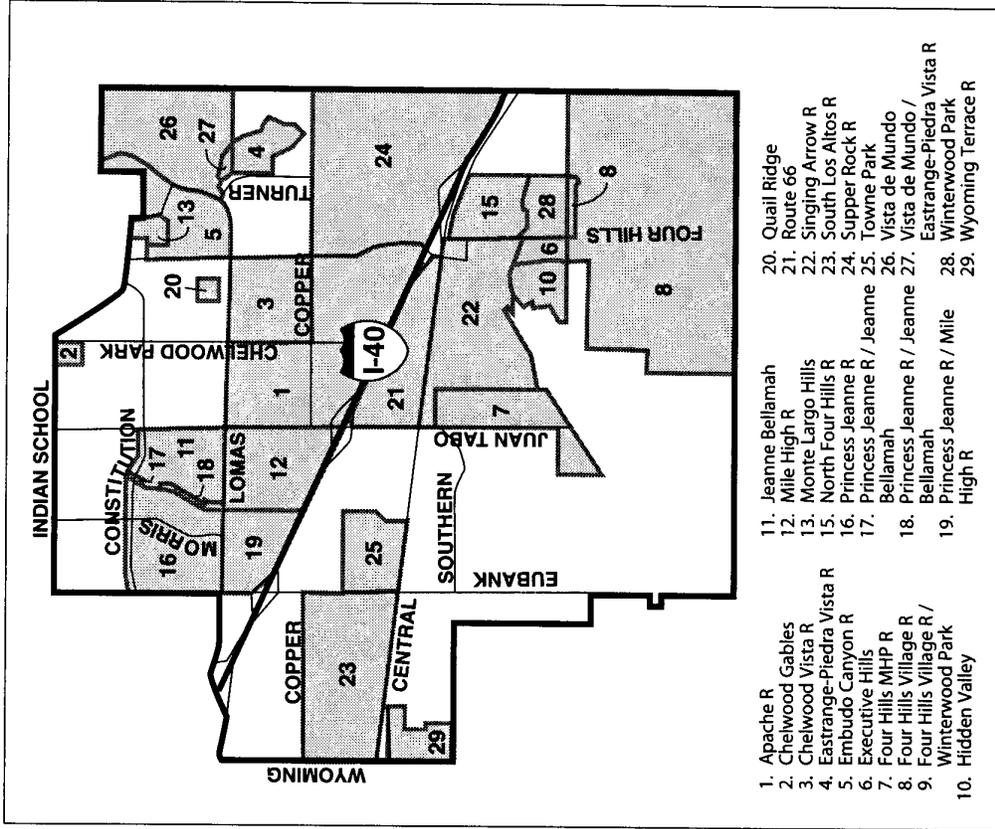
stance abuse. In 1995, the area had 191 arrests for drug/narcotic violations, 4 arrests for every 100 residents of the area. In the same year 245 people were arrested for DWI. The City currently funds no alcohol/drug treatment programs in this planning area. The Albuquerque Metropolitan Central Intake Program, which conducts assessments and treatment referrals, and several treatment programs in the adjoining area to the west are the closest resources for identified substance abusers in the planning area. (Source: HSNVA)

<p>KEY FINDINGS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of the residents in the South Los Altos area live below the poverty level. • The planning area has a high proportion of single female headed households, with school age children. • There is no elementary school south of Central Avenue. <p>Seniors and Special Populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many retirees flocking to Albuquerque from all parts of the country constitute a challenging blend of backgrounds, interests, and states of health that deserve careful planning and creative implementation. There are 4,572 (1.0%) of East Gateway residents over the age of 65. • This is the fourth highest proportion of all the community planning areas. (Source: HSNVA). There is currently no senior center in the planning area, and centers in the adjoining plan- 	<p>ning areas are not close. Currently, those utilizing senior center services must drive to Highland (Central / Monroe), Palo Duro (San Mateo / Comanche), or Bear Canyon (Montgomery / Eubank). A temporary site is currently being sought with assistance from a community planning partnership sub-committee. One site discussed has been the Four Hills Shopping Center site which is desirable due to its location and proximity to the Central Avenue Bus line. There is however, a question regarding the proximity of the parking lot to the facility and the safety of those patrons as well as their vehicles. There are no public housing facilities for senior citizens. Given the number of seniors in the area, in addition to the 350 unrelated individuals below the poverty level, it is probable that more services are needed, including housing. (Source:</p>	<p>HSNVA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the planning of the Route 66 Celebration and other community events, citizens have suggested area businesses employ more seniors. • The planning area has a lower proportion of residents with disabilities than many of the planning areas. Of all persons between the ages of 16 and 64, about 3% have mobility/self care limitations, and 8% have work disabilities. (Source: HSNVA). <p>• Again there is no senior center currently located in the planning area. A senior center, however is currently being developed as part of the Manzano Mesa Intergenerational complex. This will be a full service senior center that includes meals (breakfast and lunch) among its services. Cost for the project is \$ 6 million (\$3.6) for the building itself, (\$2.4) for construction costs.</p>	<p>Funding so far consists of the 1995 General Obligation (GO) Bonds \$500,000 (Family and Community Services), \$200,000 (Department of Senior Affairs), 1997 G.O. Bonds \$1.5 million (Family and Community Services), \$1 million (Department of Senior Affairs). It is anticipated that the project will be in the design phase next year and construction starting in 1999. The Princess Jeanne Mealsite provides subsidized meals under the Area Agency on Aging. The estimated annual cost of senior nutrition services in the planning area is \$67,000 with a projected expenditure of \$335,000 over the life of the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4,572 residents over the age of 65 in the planning area (4th highest proportion of all planning areas). • There currently is no senior center
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Community Profile

Community Identity

[Goal 7] Foster the expression and appreciation of Albuquerque's cultures.



East Gateway Neighborhood Associations

Area's Role in Albuquerque's Overall Identity

The natural setting of the East Gateway Community provides the eastern backdrop of the urban area. Views of the Sandia and Manzano Mountains are important from every part of the urban area. The East Gateway open space that borders the community on the east provide a regional recreation resource.

The Community

The East Gateway planning area contains twenty-nine (29) neighborhood/business organizations. Of these, the citizen based community planning partnership was formed. During it's identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), the partnership stressed the need for creation and promotion of community identity. General strengths articulated were views, trails and open space, and of course a strong identification with Central Avenue (historic Route 66). Many Albuquerque residents are unaware of various other notable sites located in the area, which include the ancient Carnue site that is included on the state register of historic places and has been incorporated into the

KEY FINDINGS:

- There is a desire to further promote community identity through public projects.

ans. Funding through General Obligation Bonds has provided money for renovation and xeriscape landscaping of the Lomas/Eubank median. The Gibson Corridor Project may also provide an opportunity to reinforce East Gateway identity.

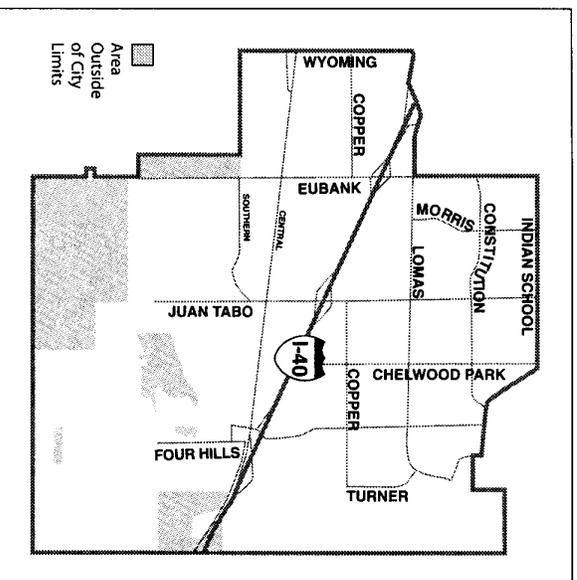
Opportunities

The Interstate Corridor Enhancement Program also provides additional opportunities for community input. The program vision aims to visually enhance the urban Interstate Corridors by reflecting the City’s unique cultural diversity and community identity through the integration of elements of the natural and built environments. General weaknesses and threats center around crime, lack of quality development and visual blight. Opportunities forwarded by community input, include promoting infill development and improving community services for youth and senior citizens. Although these issues are not unique to the planning area, they do provide opportunities to draw upon East Gateway’s unique identity in designing strategies to address them. Other more specific project possibilities include the following:

1. Extend Central Avenue streetscapes from downtown east to Tramway Boulevard and west to Unser Boulevard. The streetscape should have a unique design character reflective of the East Gateway community;
2. Establish a “gateway” at the east entrance to the City on Central Avenue at the Interstate 40 intersection;
3. Prototype streetscape upgrades along typical commercial strips in East Gateway. During community workshops Juan Tabo Boulevard was identified as a transportation linkage needing attention;
4. Pedestrian, bicycle, and public transit safety improvements in selected areas in association with “traffic calming” projects; and
5. To promote community identity, through capital improvement projects.

Transportation and Infrastructure

[Goal 3] For infrastructure, equitably balance new construction, maintenance and repair.



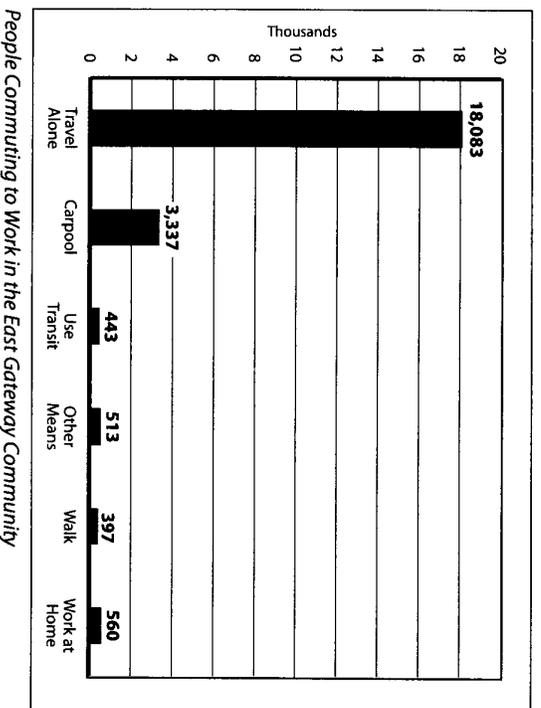
East Gateway Major Streets

Transportation Capacity

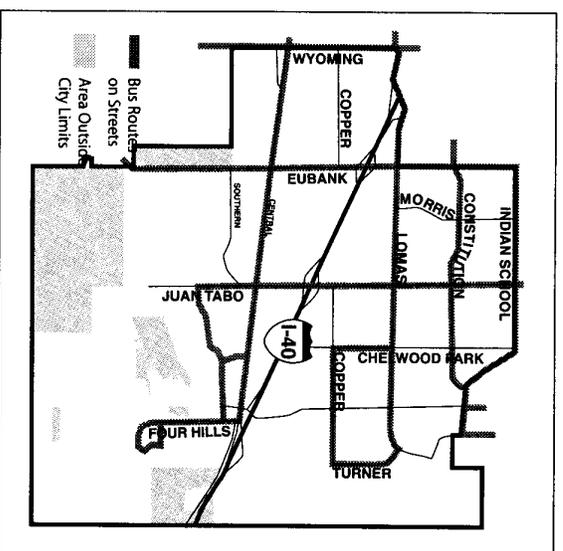
Since 1960, the local population has doubled. The additional amount of vehicles has resulted in increasing traffic congestion. There are 1,405 acres of streets and rights-of-way in the East Gateway Planning area. This translates into 16.8% of the total acreage in the planning area. (Partnership workbook). The street network is somewhat unique in that the more traditional modified grid residential streets exist in the South Los Altos, Princess

Jeanne, and East Range neighborhoods, while the limited access, large cul-de-sac configuration is located in the Four Hills and Embudo Canyon neighborhoods. The Central Avenue (historic Route 66 and Interstate 40 bisect the planning area between northern and southern developments. The other major east west linkage is Lomas Boulevard. Eubank, Wyoming, Juan Tabo and Tramway Boulevards provide the major north-south linkages in the planning area.

One indicator of traffic safety can be traffic flow data. On average, the East Gateway Planning area contains some heavily traveled arterials. Average weekday traffic flow numbers indicate that the most heavily traveled east/west arterials are Central Avenue (37,600), Lomas Boulevard (32,100) and expectedly I-40 (104,400). Heavily traveled north/south arterials include, Wyoming Boulevard (41,300), Eubank Boulevard (42,900) and Juan Tabo Boulevard (41,800). (Source: *Traffic Flow Data Map, 1995*). Most travelers commuting downtown utilize I-40, Lomas Boulevard or Central Avenue. In the past, most of the traffic associated with Wyoming and Eubank has been a result of Air



People Commuting to Work in the East Gateway Community



East Gateway Bus Routes

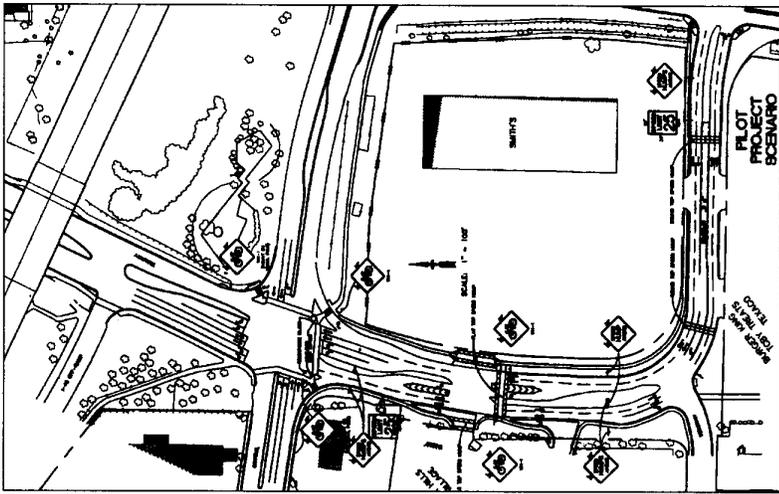
I-40 access at Lomas. During construction, traffic on Wyoming will be one lane in each direction. Also tied into this project will be the reconstruction of the Lomas/Wyoming Intersection. Scope of work entails the addition of dual left-turn lanes and two new busbays. (Source: State Highway Department).

Due to the I-40 upgrade project and the expected increase in harsh winter weather this season, I-40 east of Tijeras Canyon is often closed. During inclement weather, traffic has been diverted from the Interstate to Central Avenue. Central Avenue does not have the capacity to accommodate additional traffic volume diverted from I-40. Moreover, semi-truck traffic compounds the problem. The parked trucks along Central Avenue can cause major

traffic jams and have even prevented many business patrons from exiting parking lots. Again a planning partnership sub-committee has been formed to help address this issue. Some of which include selecting pre-determined lots to handle the truck traffic and also diverting Interstate traffic at earlier exits.

The City is also initiating the Gibson East Corridor Study. Agencies involved include: the Federal Highway Administration, Kirtland Air Force Base, and the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department. The purpose of the project involves implementation of the transportation infrastructure, including mitigation measures, required to meet the anticipated travel demand within the Gibson East Corridor between Interstate 25 and Interstate 40. Within

the planning area, the proposed alignment of Gibson East travels south of Central Avenue, along what is currently Southern Boulevard, and linking with Juan Tabo Boulevard, traveling north to Interstate 40. The environmental phase of the project is currently funded, with work in progress and is targeted for completion in late 1998 or early 1999. The design phase is funded with \$1 million in the 1999/2001 Bond Cycles, and \$1.5 million in federal funds. Funding through General Obligation Funds has been allocated for the design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of transportation improvements along Southern Eubank from Central to the Kirtland Air Force Base (\$500,000 in the 1997 CIP Bond). The project design is targeted to be underway by mid-year 1998.



Tramway-Central-Wenonah Bike Plan Option

ridership and by-reservation vans for those with impaired mobility (Sun Van). Mass transit is particularly useful in meeting the transportation needs of those who do not own cars, whether due to economic hardship, by choice, or because of physical limitations.

In an effort to expand the role and effectiveness of mass transit in Albuquerque, the city is now putting an emphasis on intermodal transportation. Intermodal transportation links mass transportation of all types (light rail, heavy rail, city bus, and intercity bus), allowing connections between modes and with other forms of transportation such as walking, bicycling, and driving. (Source: *Albuquerque Environmental Story*).

More park and ride lots are also being developed around the city in an effort to meet the particular needs of commuters in outlying areas of the city. These lots are becoming increasingly popular, allowing those who do not live near a bus stop to drive to a lot, park their car for free, and ride a bus to their destination. Community input in East Gateway has suggested the utilization of vacant lots for park and ride purposes. Currently "local/all-day" bus routes are located along Central, Lomas (and eastern portion of Copper), Four Hills, Wyoming, Eubank and Juan Tabo. "Commuter/express (peak hour)" routes are located along Constitution and Indian School.

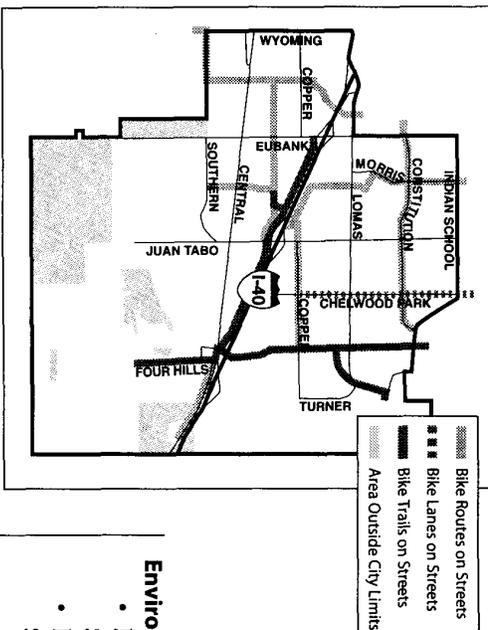
Bicycles and Trails

The East Gateway Planning area has an extensive network of bicycle and trail systems mainly along Tramway, and along I-40 from Tramway to Eubank. There is a large amount of interest in commuting to and from the Base. In May of 1996, the City of Albuquerque initiated a study to create a more pedestrian and bicycle friendly corridor in the Central Avenue/Tramway Boulevard area. This area is the location of convergence for several of Albuquerque's regional bikeways. The existing system of crosswalks, sidewalks, and on-street bike routes connecting the bikeways is currently confusing to bicyclists and pedestrians as to where they should cross streets and whether they should ride on the roadway or on the sidewalk. Additionally, the area is the site of a major intersection of two arterial roadways and several high-volume driveways accessing busy shopping centers.

The numerous turning movements being made by motor bicycles compounds the safety problem in the area. This study was initiated by the City in an effort to create a safe link between existing bikeways and sidewalks, and to examine other measures that could be taken in the area to improve bicyclist and pedestrian safety. Four options were forwarded to the public in a meeting held in late January. The comments

Construction cost for the South Eubank Storm Drain project is estimated to be \$4 million and will be advertised in the winter of 1998. The Love Reservoir replacement cost is \$2.5 million and was advertised in the Fall of 1997.

Public Transit and Alternative Transportation is a very effective method for moving large numbers of people quickly with few vehicles and reduced air pollution. The city currently has a transit service that includes buses for general



East Gateway Bike Routes

noted at that meeting as well as input from other decision makers will lead to a selection of one of the options.

As part of the Gibson East Corridor Study, a trail is proposed. For additional information existing and planned trail facilities, the Bikeways Master Plan and Trails and Bikeways Facility Plan are useful.

Transportation and Infrastructure Projects and Programs Underway

Approved 1997 Government obligation Bond Program (See map in Appendix)

Environmental Health:

- Renovate Animal Services Facility \$1,000,000
- Renovate AEHD Facilities – ACC \$50,000

Family and Community Services:

- Center Renovation – Jeanne Bellamah Center \$31,000
- Cooperative City Projects (Manzano Mesa) \$1,500,000

Fire:

- Station Rehabilitation – Station #12 \$80,000

Parks and General Services:

- Park Renovation – city View Estates Park \$125,000
- Park Development – Manzano Mesa park/Zia Little League \$380,000
- Park Development – Mile High Little League \$50,000
- Median Landscaping and Renovation – Lomas/Eubank Median \$35,000
- Median Landscaping and Renovation – Central Avenue Medians \$500,000

Police:

- 5th Area Command Substation \$1,550,000

Public Works:

- Street Project South Eubank to KAFB \$500,000

Trails and Bikeways:

- Tramway, Central/Wenonah Area \$30,000

Senior Affairs:

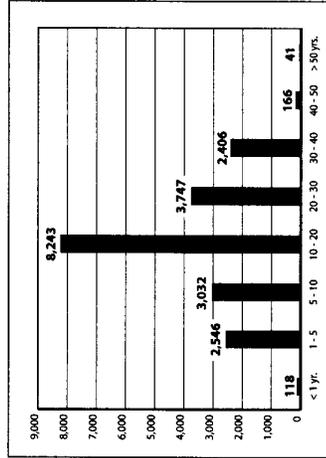
- Southeast Heights Senior Center \$1,000,000
- Neighborhood CIP Projects (neighborhood set aside)
- Singing Arrow Neighborhood Community Improvements \$200,000
- Civic Gateways Action Plan \$100,000

KEY FINDINGS:

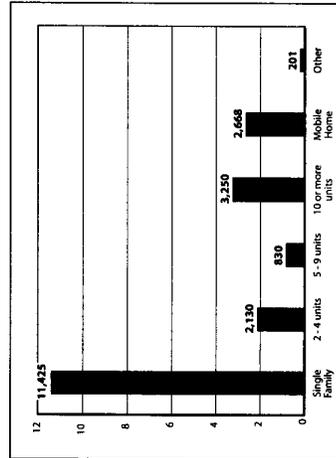
- Interstate 40 will be under construction in some form until January 1999
- Vacant land located in the Central/Tramway area provide an opportunity for a park and ride site.

Housing

[Goal 1] Enhance the basic social contract by enhancing the lives of youth and seniors, supporting the family, fostering and maintaining stable neighborhoods and providing affordable housing.



Structure Age in the East Gateway Community



Types of Housing in the East Gateway Community

Housing Types

Housing within the planning area is diverse. Older, single-family development is located in the Four Hills subdivision. Newer, single family housing is located east of Tramway Boulevard, adjacent to the Foothills of the Sandias and Manzanos. Older, single family homes are located in the Jeanne Bellamah area. Single family developments in lower socio-economic areas such as South Los Altos neighborhood exist as well. Larger apartment buildings are located in the Singing Arrow neighborhood and the areas north of Manzano High School. The planning area ranks fourth in having the highest percentage (37%) of renter occupied housing units. There is also a high concentration of mobile homes. In South Los Altos more than 50% of the single-family dwellings are mobile homes, in the census tract immediately east of South Los Altos 44% are mobile homes, and in Singing Arrow nearly 85% are mobile homes (the highest in the city).

Income

More than 4500 or 30.2% of the households in the planning area experience housing cost burdens. In South Los Altos and Singing Arrow, the percentage jumps to 37.1%. For example, about 39% of renters in the planning area (3,002 households), pay housing costs of more than 30% of their incomes, ranking it 5th among the ten planning areas. For 17% of homeowners in this area (1,976), mortgage payments require more than 30% of household income, this ranks 9th. This data indicates housing costs appears to consistent with the area's household income levels. Additionally, the relatively high ratio of renters to homeowners has implications for the stability of neighborhoods in the area and on the lack of a "sense of ownership" and responsibility for the appearance and safety of the community. (Source: *Human Services Needs Assessment*).

The neighborhoods that are eligible for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds include South Los Altos and Singing Arrow. As noted above, these are primarily single family

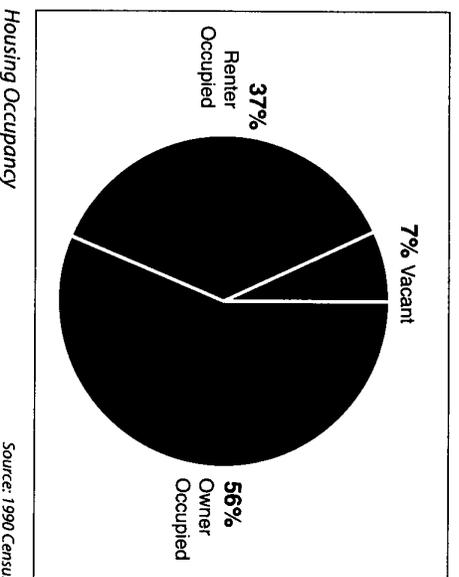
residential neighborhoods with comparatively high concentrations of mobile homes.

Although these neighborhoods are mostly owner occupied single-family, there is one block group within census tract 7.09 (Singing Arrow) where 98% of the units are renter-occupied multi-unit housing.

East Gateway has six city-operated public housing facilities, accommodating 166 households. The city's Department of Family and Community Services operates an active housing development program. It has used several federal funding sources including primarily the CDBG to rehabilitate three properties for low and moderate income renters, and has constructed or renovated two facilities within the area with 194 affordable housing units.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) also provides Section 8 rental assistance in private apartments and houses, throughout the planning area with a small concentration in the Singing Arrow area. HUD also operates directly one group home in the area under its Section 202 program, serving three individuals. (Source: *HSNA and family and community services maps*). There has been no rental rehabilitation activity in East Gateway.

In terms of land use, 2,730 acres of land is devoted to single-family uses, while 293 acres are devoted to multi-family land uses. According to building permit data, housing activity in the planning area is brisk. During the period of January 1996 to June 30, 1997, building permits were issued for construction of 849 single-family hous-



ing units; in addition, five multi-family construction permits were issued. This activity ranks the 3rd highest amongst the ten planning areas. Commercial land use accounts for 421 acres. Of the 2,010 acres of land in East Gateway still vacant, over 60% is devoted to open space.

Through extensive meetings, the East Gateway Partnership and various community workshops have proven to be an important source of community input. Housing rehabilitation and affordable housing were identified as a priority for CDBG funds. Another priority identified was the need for a business technical center in the planning area. In order to attract potential businesses of this type, safe, attractive and affordable housing is a necessity. The availability of rental and owner-occupied housing affordable to the local work force is an important factor when businesses decide where to locate a new plant or

branch. Although the volume of Home Rehab Program activity has not been high, there are a number of inquiries and applications currently pending. There is vacant land zoned for single-family residential uses in the planning area, which provides an opportunity for affordable housing development. These areas are located in the southern portion of the planning area.

A recent Department of Family and Community Services report recommends five areas for action:

1. forming a land bank supported by an affordable housing fund;
2. providing additional means of financial assistance;
3. altering regulations and providing incentives;

KEY FINDINGS:

- In the South Los Altos area, 50% of all single family dwelling units are mobile, 85% in Singing Arrow.
- 37% of all housing units in the planning area are renter occupied (4th highest percentage in city)
- For 39% of renters in the planning area, housing costs more than 30% of their income
- For 17% of homeowners, mortgage payments require more than 30% of house hold income

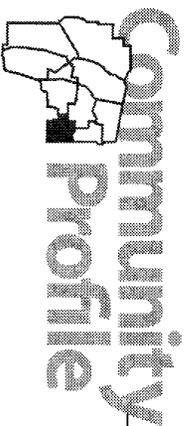
4. making other key changes in the zoning ordinance; and
5. streamlining the development review process.

The housing stock in the neighborhoods such as South Los Altos is aging and may require investment in rehabilitation to maintain the housing stock and current levels of home ownership in the neighborhood. Part of the 5-year HUD Consolidated housing plan will be to expand outreach for the City's housing rehabilitation program into the South Los Altos neighborhood with a goal of rehabilitating at least 20 homes over the five years of the plan.

There are also concerns over City Housing and Zone Code violations in the South Los Altos neighborhood. Neighborhood activists have expressed a desire to assist in combating drug trafficking within housing in the area. Housing Code violations often provide an avenue for further scrutiny by authorities to address additional illegal activities. Community activists assist authorities by initially identifying suspect housing and continuously monitoring activities.

Another issue forwarded was that of an overabundance of mobile home parks in the area. A large number of the mobile home parks are legal non-conforming uses that will become illegal in 1999 under the current zoning ordinance. Whether these homes apply for a conditional use permit, they will be subject to review and must meet the existing Housing Codes.

Single-family housing in the Jeanne Bellamah area is shifting to rental properties as the older, original property owners pass on. At issue is a concern that these properties will not be sold as owner-occupied homes but as rentals. The relatively high ratio of renters to homeowners has implications for the stability of neighborhoods in the area and on the lack of a "sense of ownership". □



Recreation

PARKS	TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED ACREAGE	EXISTING PARKS	PARK SIZE
Neighborhood	41 ac.	40 ac.	12	1-6 ac.
Community	88 ac.	60 ac.	10	1.3-32 ac.
Regional	189 ac.	180 ac.	2	—

Recreation Facilities and Programs

- Pool: Los Altos
- Neighborhood Tennis Courts: Los Altos, Bolles
- Softball Fields: Los Altos
- Little Leagues: Zia, Mile High
- Soccer Fields: Bianchetti, Jeanne Bellamah, Bolles, Chelwood, Summer Hills
- Trails: Tramway, I-40, Lomas Channel
- Golf Courses: Los Altos
- Developed Parks: Jeanne Bellamah, Singing Arrow, Bolles, City View Estates, Supper Rock, Bianchetti, Chelwood, Sandia Vista, Hawthorne, and McCollum School
- Open Space: Four Hills, Manzano, Sandia Foothills
- Carnie Ruins Historical Site
- Community Centers: Jeanne Bellamah, Singing Arrow
- Child Development Center: Hawthorne

Public Schools

Acoma, Chelwood, McCollum, Tomasiata, Apache, Hawthorne, Jackson, Kennedy, Manzano

Cultural Facilities and Programs

- Lomas Tramway Library
 - Arts in the Parks (at Route 66 Gateway Celebration)
 - Bi-Weekly Book/van stop at Resolana Senior Apartments (1025 Chelwood Park NE)
 - Museum's Magic Bus tour and hands on arts and crafts workshop (Acoma and Chelwood, Hawthorne, McCollum, Tomasiata)
 - Library's "1, 2, 3 Literacy" Program (Manzano HS parenting class, Casa Alegre, Kids Castle, Chelwood Learning Center, Hawthorne Child Development Center)
 - Bio Van (Acoma and Hawthorne)
 - Zoo to You (Kennedy, Hawthorne, Acoma)
 - Route 66 Gateway Celebration (Four Hills Shopping Center)
 - Museum Cultural performance (Jeanne Ballamah Center, McCollum)
- ### Recreational Outreach Programs
- National Junior Tennis League Program (Kennedy)
 - Bicycle Safety Rodeos (Apache, Hawthorne, Singing Arrow Community Center, Princess Jeanne Neighborhood Association and Post 49)

[Goal 3] For infrastructure, equitably balance new construction, maintenance and repair.

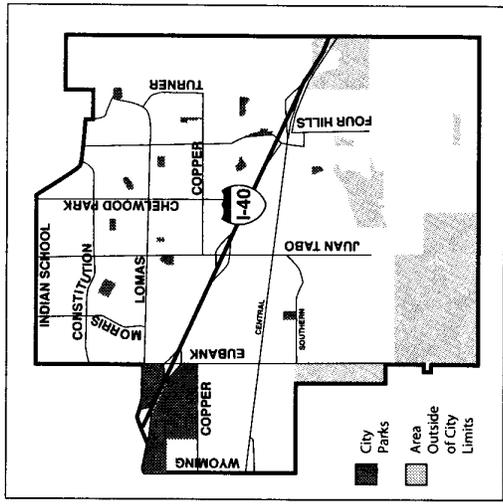
Parks, Open Space and Trails

Two plans have been adopted which guide the development of trails and bicycle facilities in Albuquerque: the Trails & Bikeway Facility Plan and the Bikeways Master Plan. To guide the acquisition and development of Open Space, the Open Space Facility Plan is in the process of adoption (completion expected in 1998). To date, a formal assessment and discussion of Parks, Open Space and Trail systems by community planning area has not been completed, however, some East Gateway citizens have provided input at other community meetings.

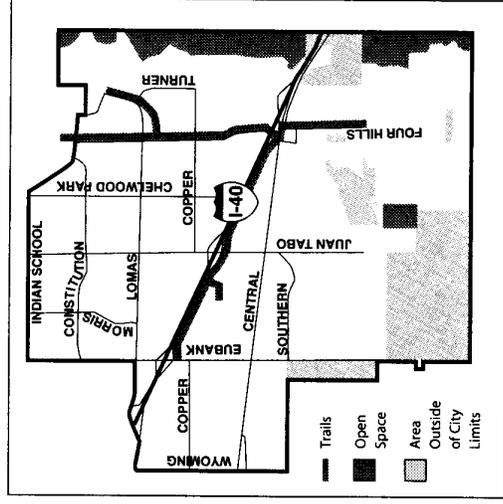
The Planning Partnership and other community residents place a great emphasis on the importance of parks, open space and trails. They appreciate the scenic views of the mountains and the city, as well as recreational opportunities to relax, exercise, socialize and enjoy leisure time.

Inventory

Neighborhood Parks: Bianchetti, Burton, Chelwood, City View Estates, Cidada Vista, Embudo Hills, Four Hills, Hawthorne, Lauren C. Bolles, Matheson,



East Gateway City Parks



Open Space and Trails

park sizes range from less than 1 to 6 acres. Of the 88 acres of community parks, 60 acres are developed and sizes range from 1.3 to 32 acres.

Parks include Los Altos Park, a 32 acre community park with its softball and baseball fields, tennis courts and swimming pool facilities; Carnue Ruins, an archeological site of historic significance; Manzano Mesa Park, a developing community park to be the site of Albuquerque's first multi-generational center (a combination community center and senior center); several joint use parks used for youth recreation at Albuquerque Public School locations; a City golf course; and a number of smaller scale neighborhood parks with play areas serving the needs of families in the area. Unlike other areas of the city, neighborhood parks in the East Gateway Area are an average size in excess of 3 acres. Due to the Area's proximity to the Sandias and Manzano Mountains, many parks in this area are known for their magnificent vistas and serve as important areas of respite from Albuquerque's more urban environment.

Community input has indicated a need for improved public education about park design, development and construction processes. Some residents are concerned that the overuse of parks for athletics can affect the intent of parks as community defining elements. This park programming issue, studied by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board in 1997, is a City-wide issue closely related to both the programming of activities at Neighborhood and Community Parks and the park land acquisition process. The Recreation

foothills, the southern part of the Sandia foothills, Four Hills Open Space and the Tijeras Arroyo (through largely in private ownership) provide recreational opportunities and help form the eastern visual edge of the City. Trail linkages provide bikeway connections from the community to the Cibola National Forest. Trails are also located at Tramway Boulevard, Interstate 40, and the Lomas Channel.

Parks in the East Gateway contains 12 neighborhood parks, 10 community parks, and 2 regional parks. Of the 41 acres of neighborhood parks, 40 acres are developed and individual

Sandia Vista, Singing Arrow, Summer Hills, Supper Rock

Community Parks: Dale Bellamah, Jeanne Bellamah, Kennedy Middle School, La Canada, La Luz de Amistad, Los Altos, Manzano Mesa North, McCollum Elementary School

Regional Parks: Carnue Ruins Historical Site, Los Altos Golf Course

In addition to a number of City Parks, the East Gateway Planning area serves as the threshold to several Open Space Park facilities. The Manzano

Planning Section of the Cultural and Recreational Services Department is currently leading a number of studies, a Recreation Needs Assessment (telephone survey), an Organized Recreation Study, and a Tennis Facility Update, which is likely to have an effect on the scheduling and use of Neighborhood Parks fro organized recreation throughout the City.

The City's continued population growth and delayed funding for facility construction, services, and operation of programs result in increased demands from citizens for facilities and programs in some neighborhoods. Needs are perceived especially in the South Los Altos and Singing Arrow Neighborhoods where area residents believe that additional funding might allow for program expansion and more dependable, well trained volunteers to maximize the potential or recreation programs.

The Four Hills movie theater is a main attraction within the planning area as well as the Hinkle Family Fun Center located just north of the planning area on Tramway and Indian School. Los Altos Park is also a popular site for swimming and softball events. The planning area is also host to the Route 66 Gateway Celebration. This annual event recognizes the cooperation of neighborhoods and business merchants. The event includes food, live music and displays of art.

Current and Upcoming Projects

Projects recently completed, currently in progress, or recently funded in the planning area

include: Dale Bellamah Park/Mile High Little League Improvement, Heights Park Softball Conversion, Jackson Middle School Joint Use, Jeanne Bellamah Shelter Center, Los Altos Horseshoe Pits/Play Area/Tennis Courts Renovation, Los Altos Pool Waterslide, Manzano Mesa Multi-generational Center, Matheson Play Area Renovation, Singing Arrow Phases I, II and III, McCollum Elementary School Joint Use Phase II and City View Estates Play Area Renovation. Open Space land acquisition projects near the Area which may be funded by 1997 Quarter Cent Tax revenues include: Tres Pistolas, Manzano/Four Hills, and the East Tijeras Arroyo.

New Steps in Park, Open Space and Trails Planning

Currently in progress is the development of a Public Information Document describing existing park, open space and trail facilities by individual Community Planning Areas. The document also includes general information about the park, open space and trail development processes in the City of Albuquerque and related issues including general cost information and typical funding sources. Upon completion of this document, a more detailed planning process will proceed with each community planning area. Meetings will be held with individual community planning partnerships to gather public input about existing park, open space and trail facilities as well as to determine future needs within each area.

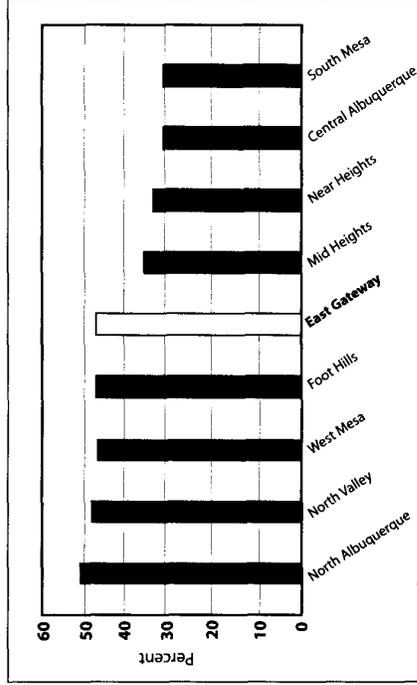
KEY FINDINGS:

- Community input has strongly emphasized a need for new facilities, increased funding to provide program expansion, and for more recreational services designed for teens, especially in the South Los Altos and Singing Arrow neighborhoods.
- There are significant impacts on the surrounding neighborhood when some athletic events occur.

[Goal 2] Improve public safety services.

City-wide community input has indicated crime/safety is a top concern. Fifty-three percent of persons surveyed city wide on the subject of growth and planning indicated crime/drugs/and gangs is the single most important issue facing their community; by comparison, the next most important issue was education at 11%. (Source: *citizen satisfaction survey*)

Crime rates can be viewed as the number of incidences per 100 persons in the population. In six selected categories or reported crimes for 1995, East Gateway's crime rate was in the middle of the range for the city. In 1995, 245 people were arrested for DWI. Five categories of felony crimes were also analyzed for year 1995. There were 191 arrests for drug/narcotic violations, 860 arrests for Burglaries/breaking and entering, 53 drive by shootings, and one incident of gang-related homicide. Juvenile violent crimes were plotted for 1995 by address of offender. There were 95 cases of these crimes, ranking this area the third highest



Residents who feel "very safe" in their neighborhoods

among the 10 planning areas. (Source: *HSNA*)

HUD Consolidated Plan meetings also indicated a strong desire to address crime, safety and code enforcement problems. The Partnership noted that gang crime is a major concern, and youth meetings identified a concern over gang activity at school, specifically safety walking to and from home.

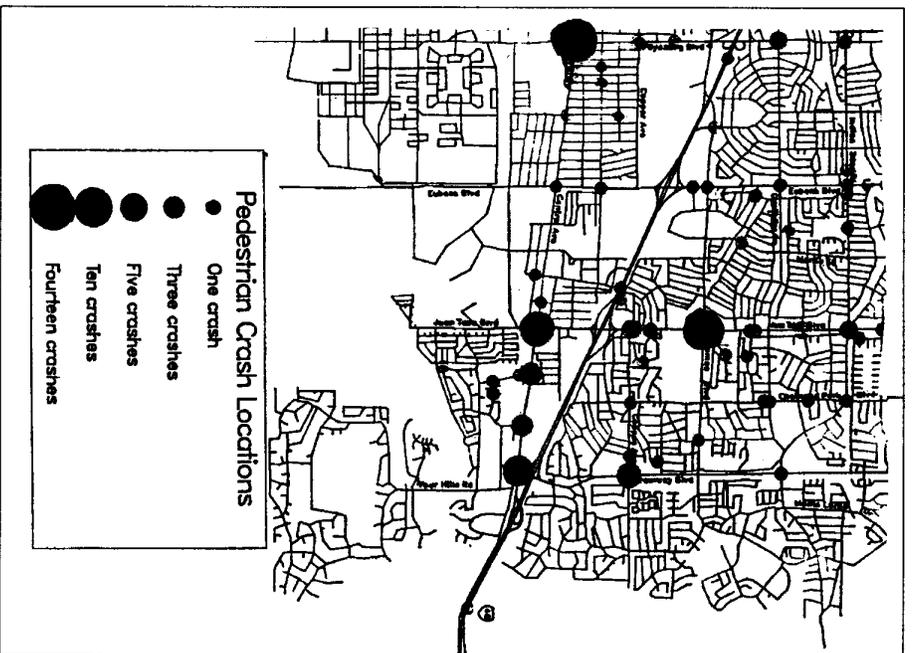
There is currently a temporary police area command post (sharing space with Fire Station

#8 at 1400 Indian View Place NE). This site will be utilized until the permanent location at 12800 Lomas Boulevard (Lomas and Chelwood). The 13,000 square foot building will be a full service command post, with the completion date in late 1999. Two Fire stations are located in the planning area, # 12 at Central and Juan Tabo and # 8 at Tramway and Indian School.

A significant number of planning area residents met with others from throughout the City

recently in the community conversation initiative. In-depth dialogs regarding the topic of "violence in our community". Constructive discussion on this topic should lead to collaborative action.

Regarding pedestrian safety (which is also important for increased transit use), Central Avenue near Tramway Boulevard is not pedestrian friendly. This is due in part to the width of the right-of-way (106 feet) and the fact that there is no raised median in the center. Also, community input identified the Tomasita/Lomas area as a problem with school pedestrian safety. Through this community input, funding has been provided through the General Obligation Bonds for the design and installation of safety improvements City wide. These improvements resulted in the placement of school crossing flashing beacons at the Lomas/Tomasita intersection as mandated by the City Council.



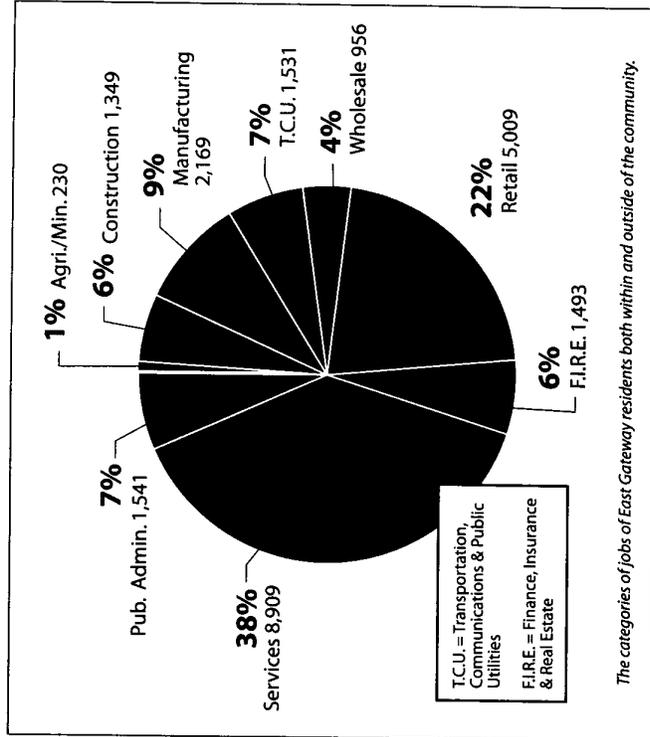
Pedestrian-Involved Crash Locations 1990-1994

KEY FINDINGS:

- A significant number of children fear walking to and from school due to gang harassment.
- Many residents are interested in addressing the issue of crime in the community.

Community, Business, and Job Development

[Goal 6] Adopt and pursue implementation of an economic vitality strategy.



The East Gateway Planning area contains approximately 421 acres of land being used for commercial activities, with an additional 121 acres devoted to industrial land uses.

Employment

Most commercial uses are located along Central Avenue in the form of mobile home sales, smaller restaurants, and other neighborhood businesses. Other neighborhood businesses are located along Eubank and Juan Tabo Boulevards. Major "power centers" are located on the east side of Eubank on either side of I-40. Another major retail site is the Four Hills Shopping Center located at Central and Tramway. Industrial land uses are predominately located south of Central Avenue, between Juan Tabo and Wyoming. The Kirtland Air Force Base and Sandia National Laboratory are also major employers in the planning area.

Of the working age population, 76% are in the labor force (highest in the city), and 5% are unemployed (third lowest). Of those persons older than

25 years of age, 3,830 or 12% have not graduated from high school. There is also 1,634 or 24% female heads of household with children younger than 18 years of age (third highest). (Source: HSNA)

Economic Development

Community input indicated a strong desire to focus attention on the South Los Altos areas for economic development. As part of the HUD Consolidated Plan, monies will be allocated for this purpose. More specifically, funding will be provided for training employees of businesses located in low/moderate income areas. Training must be associated with expansion or retention of jobs at the business. Trainees must be low or moderate-income individuals. Priority will be for training youth and welfare recipients. Additional funding is being provided to the City Department of Family and Community Services for economic development planning in lower income areas of the City. (Source: HUD draft)

The Department of Family and Community Services provides job training services through six sites throughout the city; the Zuni/Pennsylvania site is closest to East Gateway. (Source: HSNA, maps) Sandia National Laboratories is planning the "Sandia Science and Technology Park." This facility, which will be located along Eubank Boulevard, south of Gibson, is designed to promote partnerships with industry. Citizen input has also suggested the development of more businesses such as this in the planning area. This would provide an opportunity for planning area residents to receive a substantial number of "good paying" jobs.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Of the working-age population, 76% are in the workforce (highest in the city).
- Community input has expressed a desire to establish a business technical center in the planning area.

Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation

[Goal 5] Increase environmental protection and resource conservation.

SOURCE TYPE (Numbers Inventoried)	ANNUAL EMISSIONS
Gasoline Stations (49)	370 tons of VOC's (volatile organic compounds)
Layton Drum Co. (1)	4 tons of VOC's
All American Foam (1)	95 tons of VOC's 2 tons of Carbon Monoxide (CO) 4 tons of Oxides of Nitrogen (Nox) 2 tons of Various Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
City of Alb, Well # 6 (1)	13 tons of CO 97 tons of Nox
Los Altos Apart. (70 fireplaces)	20 tons of CO (winter season) 3 tons of PM10 (particulate matter 10 microns of smaller
Military Research and Development Activities (Numerous Combined Activities) Kirtland AFB	15 tons of HAP's 130 tons of VOCs 127 tons of CO 122 tons of PM10 126 tons of Nox 18 tons of SOx (oxides of sulfur)
DOE: Includes Sandia Labs, former ITRI and Allied Signal	15 tons of CO 154 tons of Nox 3 tons of PM10 25 tons of HAP's

Air Quality

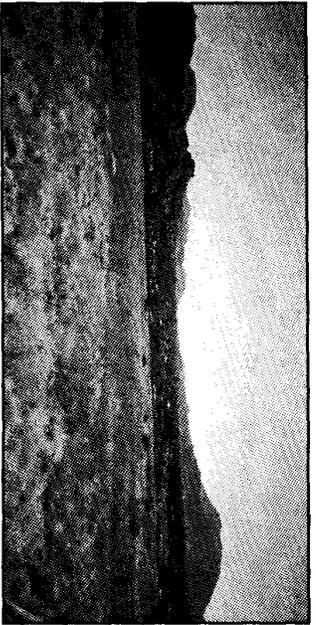
Regarding air-quality issues, the planning area is mostly residential with the exception of numerous gasoline stations and Kirtland Air Force Base/ Department of Energy activities. Although not within the planning area boundaries, proposed projects in the area must take DOE and military activities into consideration when measuring air quality impacts. To the left is a summary of all significant stationary sources of air pollutants.

The planning area is affected by proximity to federal government activities at Kirtland AFB and Sandia Labs. However, the main contributors to stationary source pollutants are gasoline stations. It is the intent of the Environmental Health Department to ensure that any future industrial growth that involves emitting activities of VOCs and Nox be monitored and restricted in accordance with the overall growth of the county. VOCs and Nox are a concern because they produce ground level Ozone.

Over the past 24 months only one notice of violation has been issued. (Source: *Environmental Health Department memo dated Oct.17*)

Noise Pollution

Aircraft noise has been identified as a concern by those living in the Four Hills and Willow Wood subdivisions. The major east/west runway routes commercial flights very near some of the homes in these areas. Generally, commercial traffic is limited to daytime hours, but there is no such restriction of military flight operations. The Federal Aviation Administration helped fund the Albuquerque International Support Federal Aviation Regulation Part 150 Noise Exposure and Land Use Compatibility Program. The purpose of the program is to assess the noise environment, to prepare forecasts of aviation operations, to identify land uses within the airport environs and to explore ways to mitigate conflicts of aircraft noise with land use. Specifically, the objective is to reduce the number of people affected by noise, consistent with airport operations.



Carnue Site – Singing Arrow Park

Visual Pollution

Visual pollution generally refers to those elements of landscape that the community finds unattractive, including buildings, signs, stoplights and street furniture, telephone and utility poles, weeds and litter. The East Gateway planning partnership identified visible light pollution as a concern. Given the proximity to the Manzanos and Sandias, the community wishes to minimize bright lights, especially along Tramway Boulevard. Minimizing light pollution here would preserve views of the city towards the west as well, and better preserve dark skies for astronomy in the area.

Regarding the Plague

Open space areas in the foothills east of the residential developments are known plague-endemic areas. Several plague-infected rodents and occasional plague infected cats have been identified.

One human infection occurred in the mid-1970's. There is a continued need for plague surveillance and public education activities in the area.

Water Conservation

There is a strong need to conserve water to preserve our resource for the future. Conservation measures should be utilized with respect to watering landscaping. Xeriscaping should be promoted in new development.

Archaeological Sites

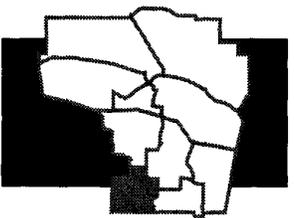
Archaeological sites are nonrenewable resources; they provide the only available source of information on the people and civilizations that flourished adjacent to the Tijeras canyon long ago. To the professional and amateur archaeologist trained in site identification and inter-

KEY FINDINGS:

- Gasoline stations are the main contributors to stationary source pollutants in the planning area.
- The Carnue archaeological site (Singing Arrow Park) is on the State register of historic places.
- Community input has emphasized the desire to minimize visual light pollution along Tramway Boulevard.

pretation, these sites provide the key to understanding how human beings have interacted with Albuquerque's environment over thousands of years. Archaeological sites (1) provide information that augments the area's sketchy, 400-year-old written historic record; (2) act as a foundation for interpretive museum exhibits and educational program; and (3) provide a potential focus for recreational and tourist-related activities. Within the East Gateway Planning area, the Carnue site is on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties. This site has been incorporated into Singing Arrow Park. A display area within this neighborhood park explains the significant findings at this site. (Source: *Albuquerque Environmental Story and oral history*)

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**Summary of
Partnership Issues**

**The East Gateway
Community's
Priority Issues**

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Summary of Partnership Issues

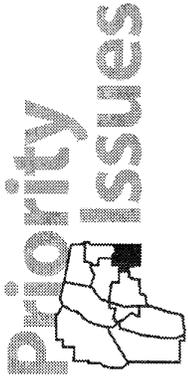
Lack of:

- elementary school south of Central Avenue;
- facilities for youth and seniors;
- activities for youth;
- community police presence;
- zoning enforcement (South Los Altos); and
- quality multi-family housing.

Need to:

- address area transient population;
- address over abundance of substandard mobile homes (South Los Altos);
- address abundance of solid waste dumpsters (Singing Arrow);
- address abundance of chainlink and barbed wire fencing;
- address Central Avenue streetscape;
- address affordable housing issue (South Los Altos);
- address growing crime, especially among youth;

- address I-40 emergency road closure impact on planning area;
- provide quality infill development;
- promote East Gateway Identity, especially historic Route 66 image;
- provide East Gateway visitor center;
- have a more active voice in the Capital Improvement Project process;
- educate landlords for reduced multi-family housing crime;
- create high tech business center in planning area; and
- promote water conservation strategies.



affluence of the East Gateway, there are some significant pockets of urban decline, particularly in and around the South Los Altos neighborhood. For instance, the South Los Altos area (census tract 7.07) had a poverty rate over 17% and immediately to the east in census tract 7.08 the rate was over 21%. More than 4,500 or 30.2% of the households in East Gateway experience housing cost burdens. In the South Los Altos neighborhood, the percentage jumps to 37.1%. In many ways, this neighborhood shares more characteristics with the La Mesa and Trumbull areas to the immediate west than with more affluent East Gateway neighborhoods to the north and east.

A major factor however, that distinguishes the East Gateway's South Los Altos neighborhood from Trumbull and La Mesa is the higher percentage of single family dwelling units. In Trumbull, fewer than 19% of housing units are single family detached units, and in La Mesa it is only 36%. In the South Los Altos area, by contrast, 74% of the units are single family detached, in census tract 7.08 (immediately east), it was 53%. In terms of the East Gateway Planning area as a whole, 57% of housing is owner occupied, while 64% of housing in the Near Heights Planning area (immediately west), is owner occupied. What is also striking about these neighborhoods is the high concentration of mobile homes. In South Los Altos more than 50% of the single-family dwellings are mobile homes.

The methods utilized in determining planning area priority issues include various agency data; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis conducted by the community based planning partnerships, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) public meetings, Neighborhood Coalition meetings, and ongoing communication with area residents and community activists. As a result of this input, the following issues have been identified as most pressing and relate to goal #'s 1,2,4 and 6 of the City's 5 year goals and objectives:

1. South Los Altos Neighborhood

East Gateway community input has identified the provision of affordable housing and housing rehabilitation as a primary issue. In addition, the mitigation of housing code violations and general crime, especially in the South Los Altos neighborhood, has been stressed.

A major cause of these neighborhood conditions is the income level. Despite the general

Recommended Action:

1. Create a Neighborhood Development Plan For South Los Altos (plan includes strategies addressing neighborhood revitalization and crime mitigation measures).

Neighborhood Revitalization: Many neighborhoods within the city are experiencing decline, certainly South Los Altos is included. The general deterioration of housing stock and the transition from owner-occupied to rental housing threatening. Previously, sector plans were utilized in addressing needs within a particular neighborhood. Currently however, community based planning has enabled those living and working in a particular neighborhood to have more of a voice in conveying their wishes in the decision making process. This plan should detail the necessary techniques and funding sources for neighborhood revitalization in the South Los Altos area. For example, the neighborhood is eligible for Community Development Block Grant funds. Other components of the plan should address 1) the relationship between healthy neighborhoods and neighborhood commercial centers and 2) the relationship between churches, schools and other public facilities, which will explore opportunities for additional services (particularly after school programs).

Although the HUD plan did not identify significant areas of visible housing deterioration in the planning area, the housing stock in the

South Los Altos area is aging and may require investment in rehabilitation to maintain the housing stock at the current levels of home ownership in the neighborhood. Part of the housing plan will be to expand outreach for the City's housing rehabilitation program into the South Los Altos neighborhood with a goal of rehabilitating at least 20 homes in the neighborhood over the five years of the plan, with a total investment of about \$1 million in rehabilitations in the planning area.

The plan should also address the high concentration of mobile homes in the area. One of the issues facing this area is that a number of these mobile home parks are currently legal non-conforming uses that will become illegal in 1999 under the current zoning law. This may provide an opportunity to upgrade the housing stock in these areas. The strategy should be developed by a team of City staff including, but not limited to: East Gateway Planners (partnership), Planning Department Urban Designer, Office of Neighborhood Coordination staff member, Albuquerque Development Services staff member, Planning Department Development Services staff member, Office of Economic Development staff member, Public Works Department Community Planner.

Crime: South Los Altos as well as other areas of town have been besieged by crime. Due in part to efforts of the community partnership, the

planning area has been able to obtain additional manpower, in an effort to combat housing and zoning code violations. Often, many crimes such as drug trafficking and other associated crimes can be addressed initially through housing violations. In addition, Police Department staff, along with staff from several other departments, including Planning, Family and Community Services, and Public Works, have been testing innovative ways of fighting the crime in neighborhoods such as this. One such concept is Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Currently, the city has ten designated CPTED neighborhoods. Perception and crime statistics are showing that in neighborhoods where CPTED has been initiated, crime rates are decreasing. While not every neighborhood in Albuquerque can or should receive full-scale CPTED planning and implementation, the program should expand to serve as many neighborhoods as possible. Funding should be appropriated to the Family and Community Services Department and the Police Department to organize and implement jointly a CPTED action team.

The team would consist of staff from various departments who have been trained in CPTED concepts, and have been involved in CPTED implementation, including, but not limited to: Planning, Public Works, Solid Waste, Family and Community Services, Police, Fire, and Parks and General Services. This team should then be

charged with designing a program which will enable other neighborhoods to utilize CPTED ideas both on a neighborhood wide bases, and in individual residential properties. The program should include a multi-tiered implementation strategy for neighborhoods; depending on their level of need, i.e. level one/officially designated CPTED neighborhoods, level 2/neighborhoods needing City funded CPTED implementation only in certain portions of the neighborhoods, level 3/neighborhoods which do not need City funded CPTED implementation, but can receive CPTED training from City staff.

Policies for classifying neighborhoods for CPTED assistance should be determined by the action team and brought to the City Council for adoption along with the fully designed program and a proposed budget for the program.

2. Facilities for Youth and Seniors

Youth: The East Gateway Planning area is in need of additional facilities for youth and senior citizens. Currently, there are six elementary schools in the planning area, though none exists south of Central Avenue from the eastern edge of the planning area, west to Wyoming Boulevard. Although the need is great now, the development of Willowwood II as well as other planned residential developments will certainly increase demand.

Recommended Action:

1. Work closely with the Albuquerque Public School System in order to convey the importance of locating an elementary school site south of Central Avenue.
2. The City should continue to operate a child development center serving South Los Altos and Singing Arrow at Hawthorn Elementary School.
3. The City should continue utilizing CDBG funds for the development of a Head Start Center to serve South Los Altos at its General Bradley public housing development.

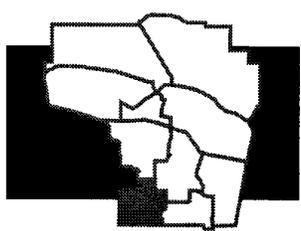
4. Increase youth involvement in Community Planning to explore options for providing youth services, especially the need for child care and after school and summer activities. Community Centers: Two neighborhoods in the planning area, Singing Arrow and South Los Altos, are eligible for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. Singing Arrow has a small portable building being utilized as a community center. This site needs to be improved and expanded. The HUD plan does include an estimated \$100,000 of new CDBG grant funds, together with \$50,000 of previous years CDBG funding, and \$200,000 in CIP funds for an expansion of the Singing Arrow Community Center. Additional funding will be required to complete the project. In addition to the Singing Arrow

facility, the City is currently in the process of developing the Manzano Mesa Intergenerational Community Center, a regional facility with multiple uses including a senior center and community recreation center. A total of \$1.2 million in CDBG funding for design and construction of the community recreation center phase of the project.

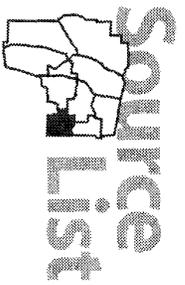
It is anticipated that the Department of Family and Community Services will seek an additional \$2 million of CIP funding in the 1999 G.O. Bond cycle for completion of this project.

Recommended Action:

1. If funding for the project is provided, service needs for youth and seniors should be satisfied.
2. As monies become available, phase the project in such a way as to provide the maximum amount of services in the most efficient manner.
3. Currently the Department of Family and Community Services has contracted with a private firm to provide a community center site location study. The results of the study should be utilized in providing specific recommendations for site placement throughout the City.

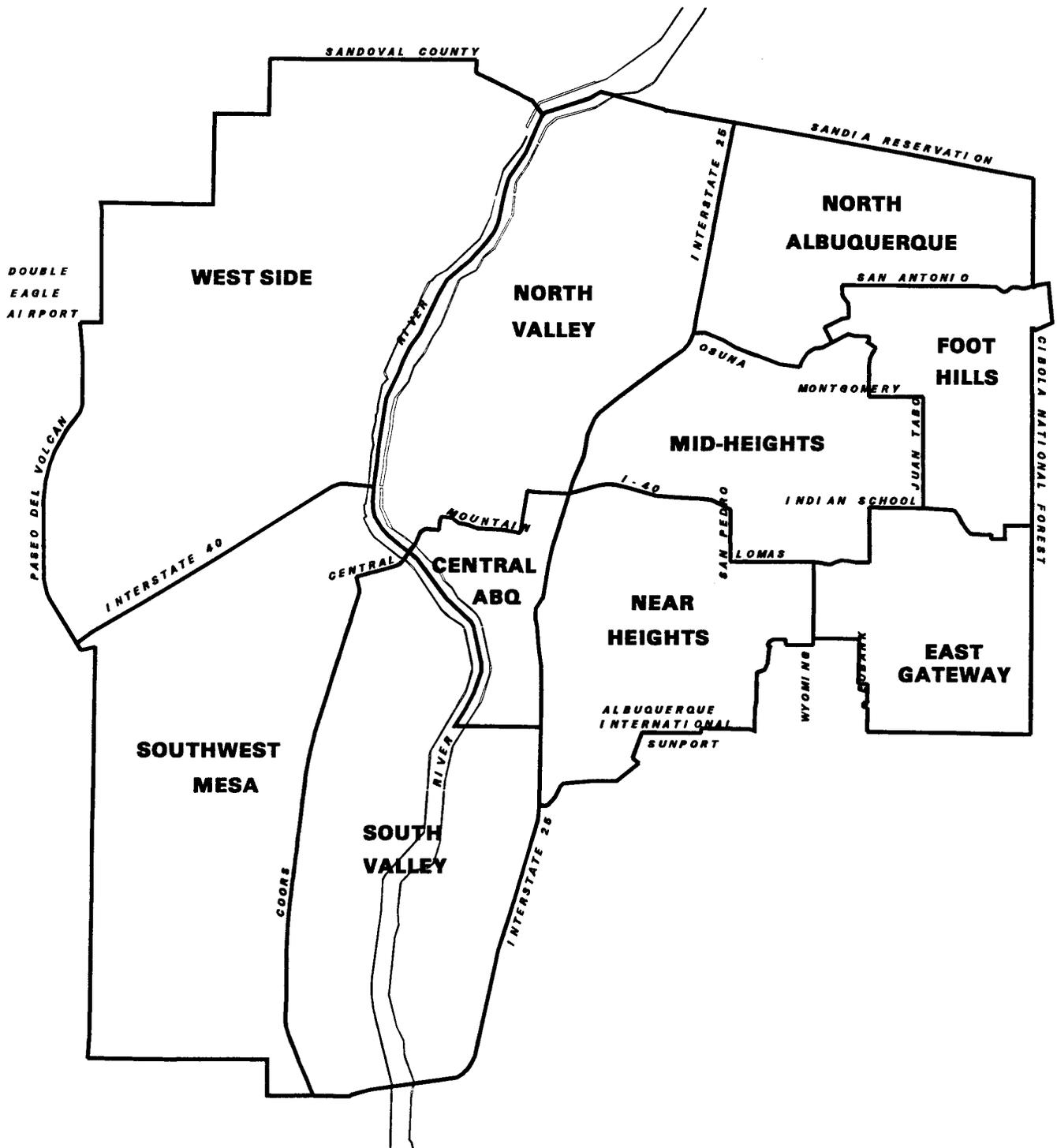


Appendices



- Albuquerque's Environmental Story
- Human Services Needs Assessment
- Decade Plan
- Partnership Workbook
- Community Identity Report
- HUD Consolidated Plan (draft)
- Family and Community Services Maps
- Long Range Major Street Plan Map (Traffic Flow Data 1995)
- Bus Routes (believe it or not yellow pages)
- Albuquerque Sunport Federal Aviation Regul Part 150 Noise Exposure/Land Use Compatibility Program
- Information provided by the community Planner for Parks, Open Spaces, and Trails
- Trails and Bikeways Facility Plan
- Bikeway Master Plan
- Park System Facilities and Improvements Inventory
- New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties
- National Register of Historic Places
- Public Works memo on construction projects (dated Oct. 3, 1997)
- Environmental Health memo on major air pollution issues (Oct 14, 1997), Part II dated Oct 17.
- Building permit report (dated Sept 29, 1997)
- High-school retention project
- Any meeting notes on youth workshops (Fab Fridays...)
- SWOT analysis

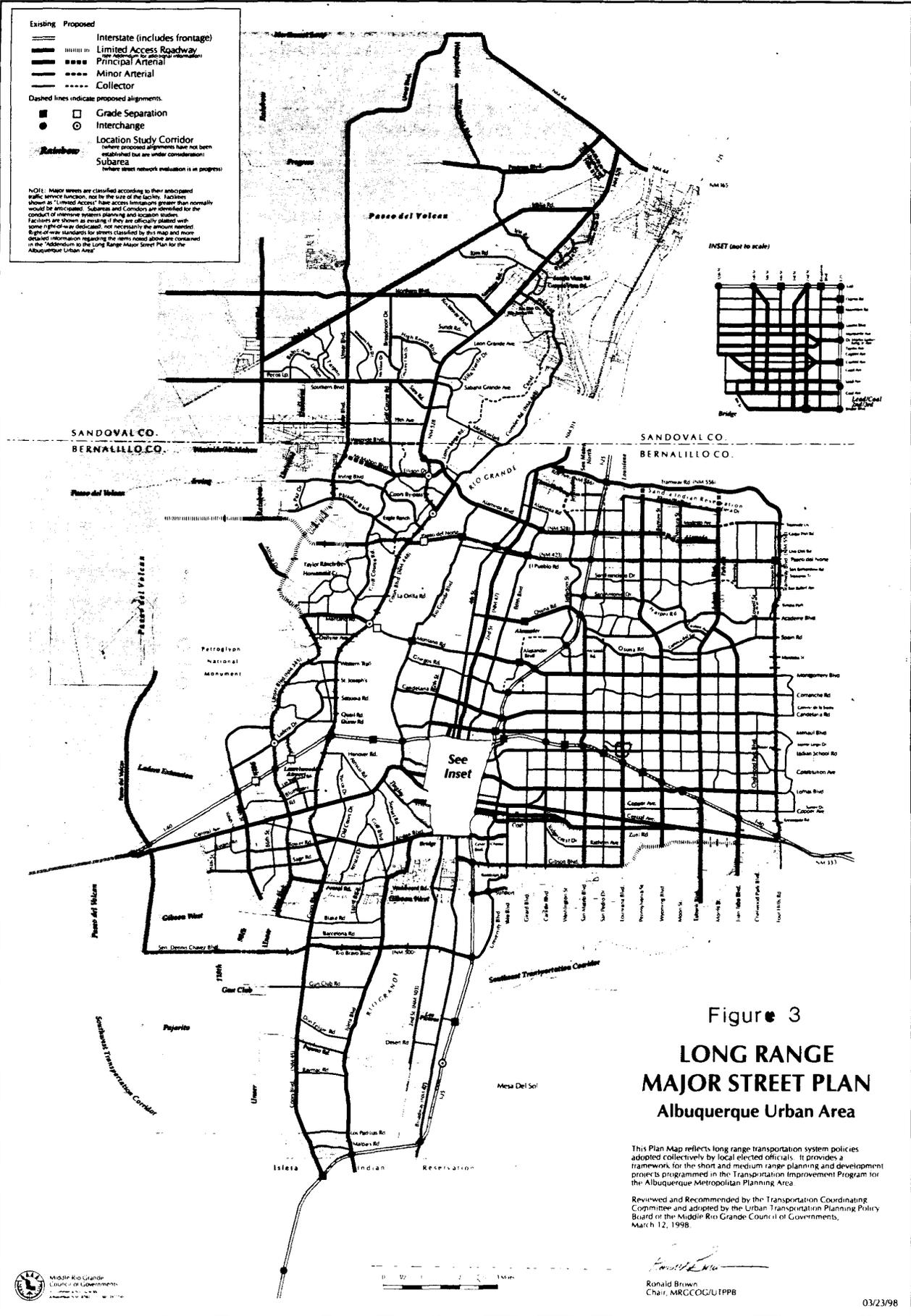
COMMUNITY PLANNING AREAS

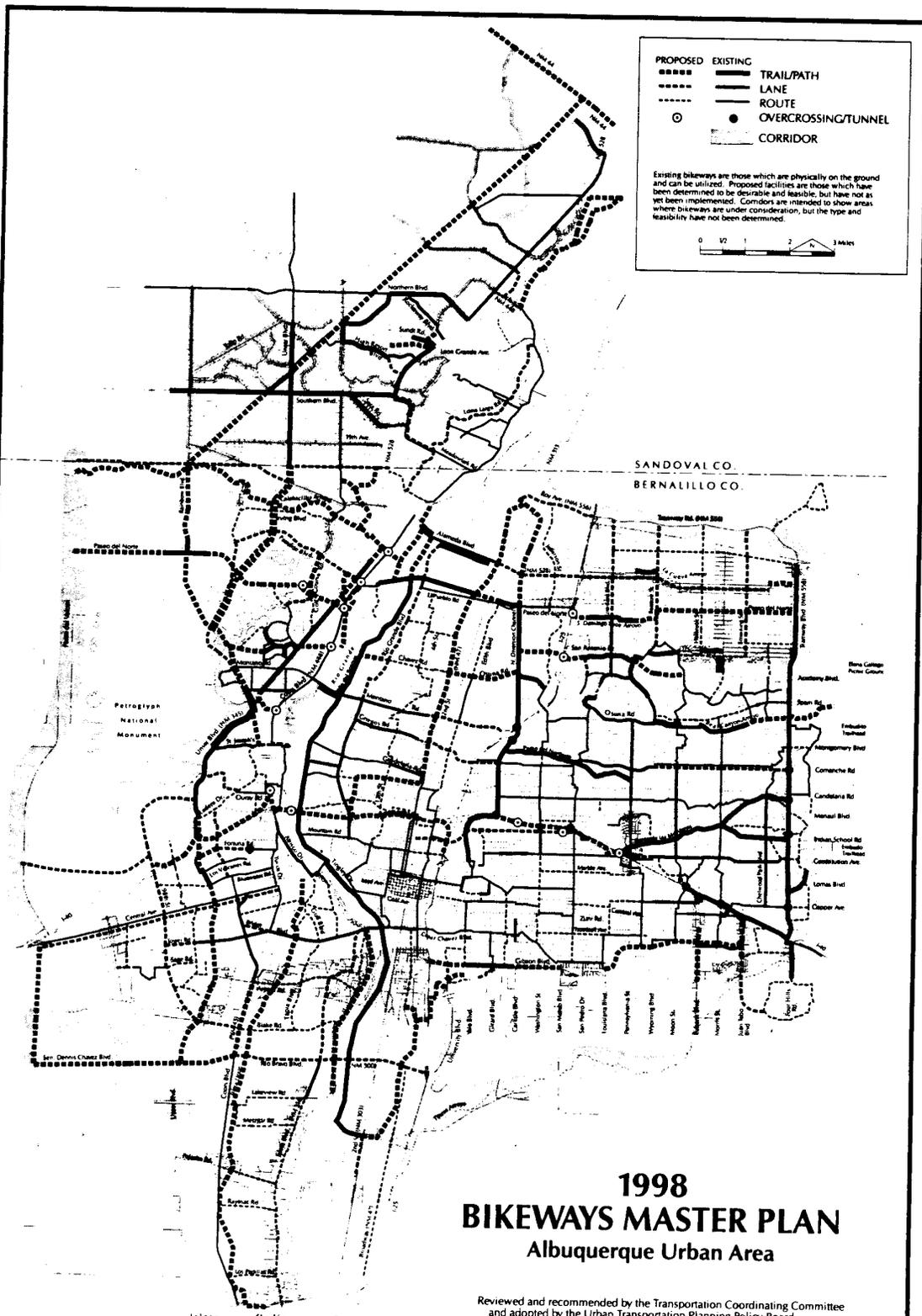


CITY OF
Albuquerque

A**l**buquerque **G**eographic **I**nformation **S**ystem
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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1998 BIKEWAYS MASTER PLAN Albuquerque Urban Area

Reviewed and recommended by the Transportation Coordinating Committee
and adopted by the Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board
of the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments, March 12, 1998.

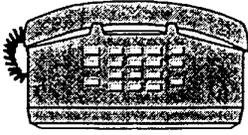
Ronald Brown
Ronald Brown
Chair, MRGCOG/UTPPB

 Middle Rio Grande
Council of Governments
311 Comstock N.E., Suite 300
Albuquerque, N.M. 87102 (505) 243-1750

Approved 1997 G.O. Program East Gateway

**Map
Location**

Environmental Health		
10	Renovate Animal Services Facility	\$1,000,000
11a	Renovate AEHD Facilities - Eastside ACC	\$50,000
Family and Community Services <u>Community Centers</u>		
13e	Center Renovation - Jeanne Bellamah Center	\$31,000
Family and Community Services <u>Community Centers</u>		
15	Cooperative City Projects (Manzano Mesa) Manzano Mesa Multi-Generation Center	\$1,500,000
Fire		
53g	Station Rehabilitation - Station #12	\$80,000
Parks and General Services <u>Parks</u>		
19b	Park Renovation - City View Estates Park	\$125,000
21b	Park Development - Manzano Mesa Park/Zia Little League	\$380,000
21h	Park Development - Mile High Little League	\$50,000
27f	Median Landscaping and Renovation - Lomas/Eubank Median Landscaping Project	\$35,000
27b	Median Landscaping and Renovation - Central Avenue Medians	\$500,000
Police		
28	5th Area Command Substation	\$1,550,000
Public Works <u>Streets</u>		
44	South Eubank Blvd. to KAFB	\$500,000
46e	Trails and Bikeways - Tramway, Central / Wenona Area	\$30,000
Senior Affairs		
47	Southeast Heights Senior Center	\$1,000,000
Neighborhood CIP Projects <u>Neighborhood Set Aside</u>		
49b	Singing Arrow Neighborhood Community Improvements	\$200,000
49j	Civic Gateways Action Plan	\$100,000



IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS (4/98)

*TTY USERS: May call any number listed through Relay New Mexico at
1-800-659-8331.*

*Published by: **City of Albuquerque, Department
of Family & Community Services, Office of
Neighborhood Coordination.** (feel free to reprint for your publication).*

Police/Fire/Rescue (Emergency) 911

Albuquerque Clean Team (ACT) 823-4228
Albuquerque Police Department
 Crime Analysis Section 768-3282
 Police (non-emergency) 242-2677
 Police Substations:
 Foothills 823-4455
 Northeast (8201 Osuna NE) 823-4455
 Southeast (800 Louisiana SE) 256-2050
 Valley (5408 2nd St. NW) 761-8800
 Westside (6404 Los Volcanes NW) 831-4705
 Records 768-2020
 Telephone Reporting Unit 768-2030

Animal Control (Eastside) 768-1975
Animal Control (Westside) 768-1935
Animal Control (County) 873-6706
Attorney General (Consumer Protection) 1-800-678-1508
Better Business Bureau 884-0500
Burn/No-Burn Advisory 768-2876
City Council Office 768-3100
City Council Hotline (Mtgs., agendas) 768-4777
City/County Information 768-2000
Community Planning 924-3860
County Assessor (Property Ownership) 768-4040
County Clerk (Voter Registration) 768-4090
County Commission Office 768-4000
Crimestoppers 843-7867
Dumping on Vacant Lots 924-3850
Environmental Health Offices 768-2600
 (for Mosquito/Fly Spraying, Noisy Neighbors, Noise, Restaurant, Food Poisoning Complaints,
 Dust complaints from Construction.)

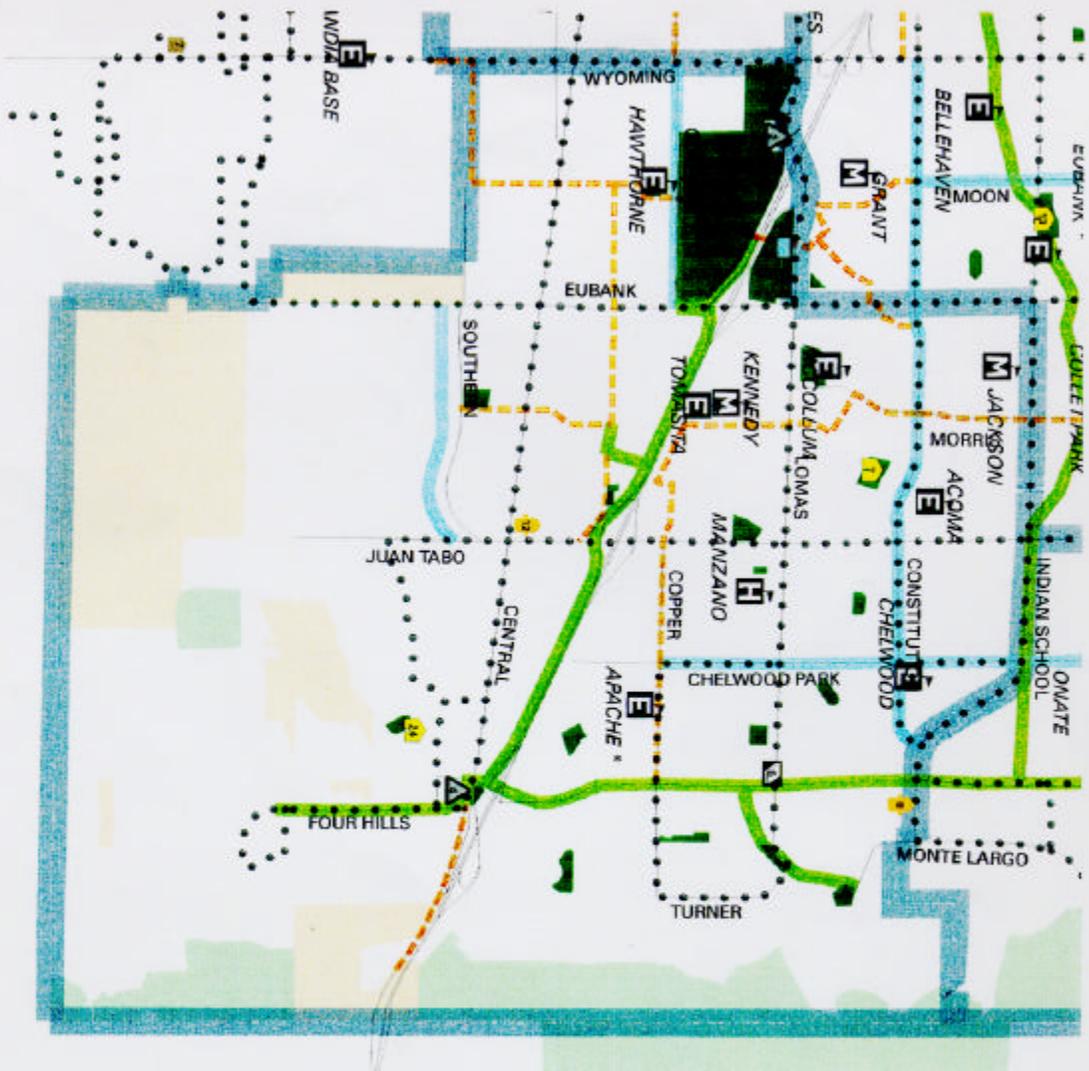
Fire (Non-Emergency) 243-6601
Fire Marshal's Office 888-8124
Firecrackers or Gunshots 242-2677
Garbage Collection Problems 761-8100
Gas Leaks (Days) 246-7474
 (Nights, Weekends, Holidays) 880-7300

Graffiti Removal Services 857-8055
Graffiti 24 Hour Hotline 768-4725
Housing Code Enforcement 764-3959
Keep Albuquerque Beautiful (KAB) 857-8280
Landfill Information
 Cerro Colorado 836-8764
 Don Reservoir 836-8757
 Eagle Rock 857-8318
 Montessa Park 873-6607

Landlord/Tenant Hotline 256-9442
Library (Information & Reference) 768-5140
Mayor's/CAO Office 768-3000
Mediation 768-4651

Neighborhood Coordination	768-3790
	Neighborhood Crime Prevention 924-3600
	Open Space or Bosque 873-6632
	Parks Management (7 a.m.-5 p.m.)
	Reservations for Parks 857-8669
	Lights, Park Maint. Vandalism 857-8650
Poison & Drug Information	272-2222
Public Works Department	
	Barricades 768-2552
	Cockroach Hotline 873-7009
	Emergencies (Water, Sewer) 857-8250
	Information 768-3650
	Pothole Repair 857-8027
	Sandbags 857-8025
	Sidewalk Obstructions 857-8680
	Special Events Permits 768-2551
	Street Maintenance (8-5) 857-8025
	After Hours (all divisions) 857-8250
Recycling Information	761-8100
Recycling Hotline	761-8176
Ridepool	243-7433
Sheriff's Department (non-emer.)	768-4160
State Police	841-9256
State Information	1-800-825-6639
Stop Signs (Missing)	857-8028
Streetlights Out/Down Powerlines	246-5890
Suntran Information (Bus)	843-9200
Sunvan Information (Bus/handicapped)	764-6165
Traffic Sign & Speed Information	857-8680
Trees (Obstructing View)	857-8680
United Way Helpline	247-3671
Vehicle Information	
	Abandoned on Public Streets 768-2277
	Inoperable on Private Property 924-3850
	Pollution Hotline 247-2273
Wasted Water Hotline	768-3640
Weed & Litter Complaints	924-3850
Weed & Litter	761-8100
	<i>(10+ bags/lg. item pick-up - 1 day before trash day)</i>
Zoning Violations	924-3850

When you make a complaint, be specific, provide addresses and the length of time there has been a problem.



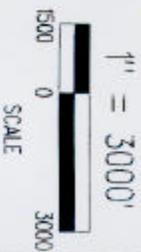
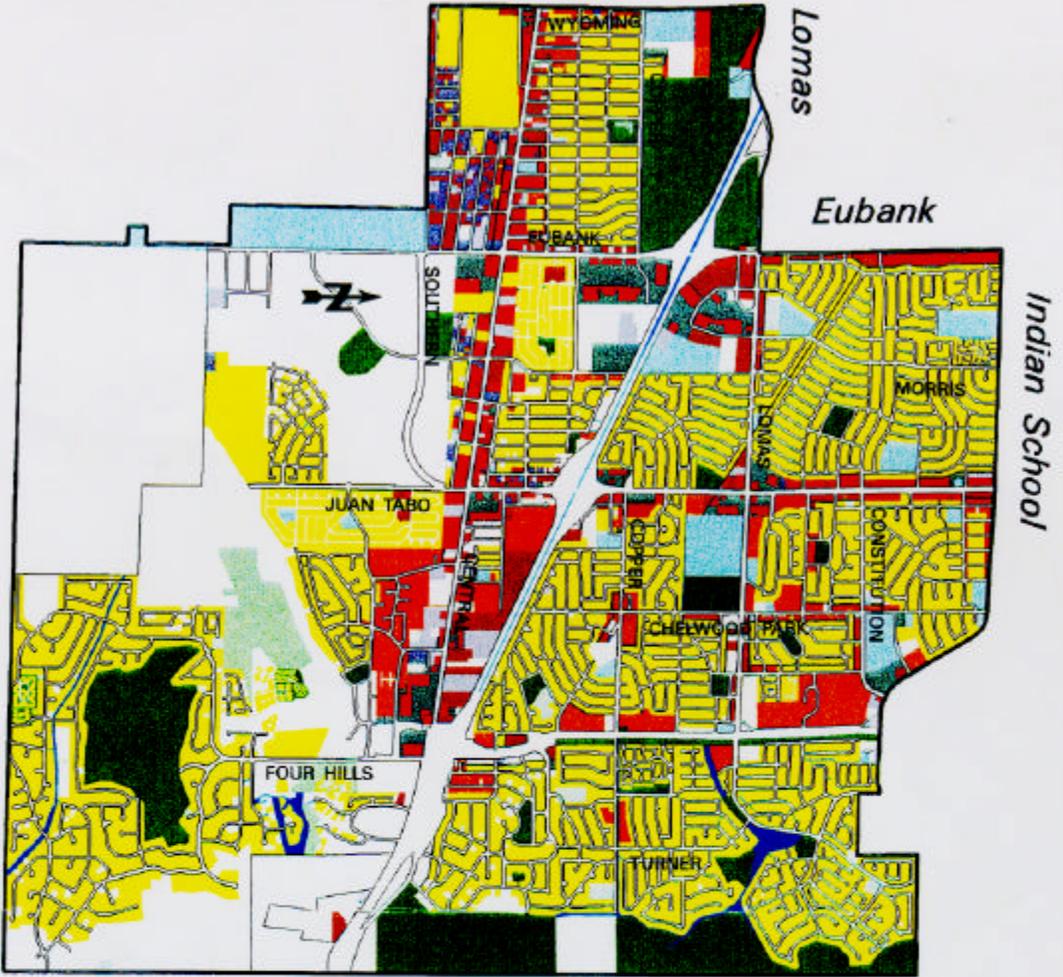
- - - BIKE ROUTES ON STREETS
- BIKE LANES ON STREETS
- BIKE TRAILS ON STREETS



LEGEND

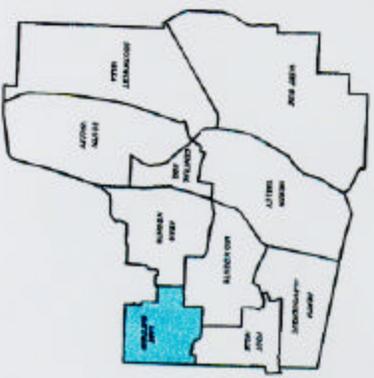
-  COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
-  SUNTRAN ROUTES
-  PUBLIC ROADS
-  CITY & COUNTY PARKS
-  AREA OUTSIDE OF CITY LIMITS
-  OPEN SPACE
-  COMMUNITY CENTER
7. Joanne Bellamah Shelter Center
24. Singing Arrow Community Center
-  SWIMMING POOLS
-  LIBRARIES
5. Lemsa/Tramway
-  HIGH SCHOOLS
Manzano
-  MIDDLE SCHOOLS
Jackson
Kennedy
-  ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
Acoma
Apache
Chelwood
Hawthorne
McCullum
Tomazita
-  NATIONAL ATOMIC MUSEUM
-  FIRE STATION
-  ANIMAL CONTROL
-  GLASS RECYCLING CENTER
2. 8920 Lemsa NE
4. 200 Tramway SE

East Gateway Community Services



LAND USES (acreage)

Single Family (2,730)
Multi Family (293)
Commercial Retail (259)
Commercial Service (168)
Wholesale and Warehousing (69)
Industrial and Manufacturing (52)
Public and Institutional (282)
Parks and Recreation (785)
Parking Lots and Structures (136)
Transportation and Utilities (31)
Drainage and Flood Control (89)
Agriculture (104)
Vacant (2,010)
TOTAL (6,962)



East Gateway
Generalized Land Use